The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,639—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clare are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th June
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	20th July
GAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
ALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
NILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

ASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, luding Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT ECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In e of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be rged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars arding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
n House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 10, 1889.

TRO- HUNGARIAN
'S S. N. Co.

BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING EN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
A.G. Cossoich..	4,200	600	5th July.
C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.

vardess on board of every Steamer

OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
SI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
NDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Wine or Beer supplied at meals

TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued Rates, including the railway journey, &c.
OMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd the 24th of each month.
their luggage are conveyed free of pany's steam launch on the day o

ED SEA PORTS.

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
	4 200	600	25th July.
, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah,			

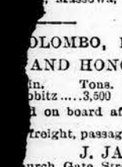
OLOMBO, PENANG,
AND HONGKONG.

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
in.			
obitz	3,500	550	11th June.

d on board after sunset on the

freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
urch Gate Street, Bombay, 11th

HOR LINE.



LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	To sail.
n	3317	25th June.

GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ughes	4,100	500	13th June.

has been specially built and adapted the Bombay trade, and carries both wardess. Cabins are all on deck and engines.
particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
3rd June 1889.

COTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,
WITH NEW PATENT TUNING APPARTUS.
Appointed AGENTS for the last five Years.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Cash or Hire Purchase.
Price Lists on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th June, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain. Rs. 10-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 25 per doz.	Has met with Great Approval. Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality. It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs. The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands. Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour. The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... Rs. 29 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen..... Rs. 33 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen 37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ..... Rs. 61 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FILTERS, FILTERS
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL,
PATENT CARBON BLOCK,
TIN CHARCOAL,
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL,
BOTTLE FILTERS,
POCKET FILTERS,
WATER COOJAS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

POONA SEASON, 1889.
NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.
Close to the Station and under European Management.
GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.
Terms Moderate.
Apply to THE MANAGER.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

CLARETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	11 4	6 4
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	11 4	6 4
Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 8	7 12
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	10 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE ITALIAN WINES.

CHIANTI Ricasoli, Rs. 18 per doz.
CAPRI G. Scala, Rs. 18 per doz.
VERMOUTH Cinzano, Rs. 18 per doz.
Barolo, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM.
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
'It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T'was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
"But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipé, and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE. HURJEE MOOLJEE J. BROTHERS (Market).
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
References for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

LADIES' RAIN REPELLANT CLOAKS,

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

Fashionable, well Cut and Stylish. { The Edinburgh, with Removable Cape. The Duchess with Sling Sleeves. Rs. 21, Rs. 23, Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 30. } Neat Checks, Stripes and self Colors.

RELIABLE WATERPROOFING.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

WE have an endless variety of the above, in plain, engine-turned, chaste or enamelled gold cases, with and without gems. No matter what other dealers may say to the contrary, we regard the cheap watches now advertised so extensively as a doubtful advantage, it being impossible to associate them with good material and sound work. We devote our attention to *increasing* the *excellence of our watches* rather than competing for buyers at the lowest price.

	Rs. a.
Gold Keyless Crystal-faced, 14 ct.	60 0
Do. Hunting, 14 ct.	65 0
Do. Half-Hunting, 14 ct.	70 0
Do. Half-Hunting, 18 ct.	Rs. 95 and 130 0
Do. Hunting, 18 ct., engine-turned, plain or chased	Rs. 90 and 125 0
Do. Crystal face, 18 ct.	95 0
Gold Half-Hunting, Key Winder, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial, 18 ct.	175 0
Hunter Keyless, Lever, engine-turned	200 0
Gold Hunter, Key Winder, Lever	150 0
Gold Crystal face, Keyless, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial	140 0
Gold Keyless, highest quality, full jewelled and compensated, the most perfect Watch ...	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380 0
The above in Enamelled Cases, set with Pearls or Diamonds	from Rs. 280 to 700 0

ALBERT CHAINS.

Light and elegant, now very generally worn by ladies to secure their watches, are made either single or double, with a pendant tassel. In 18-carat gold we have an immense variety of pretty patterns, ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive appearance, the drop piece being finished off with a tassel.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING. —CLOTHING,
GENTS' { ALL NEW GOODS. } LADIES'
H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 15.

DRIVING APRONS.
Fitted with Ring and Strap, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, { BOMBAY

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR H. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.
ESTABLISHED 1861.
CAPITAL 6 MILLION MARKS (£300,000).
MARINE RISKS accepted on the most favourable terms.
LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARANTEED GENUINE.

OLD JAS. McCABE'S GOLD WATCHES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

WANTED.

A GOOD HAIR-CUTTER AND SHAVER, AT ONCE, FOR CALCUTTA.
GOOD TERMS.
Apply by letter to "BARBE,"
Care of PRINTER.

NOTICE.

1 CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 9th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 10th June 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA SHERIFFBHOY GANGJEE and KHOJA MOLOOBHOY JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, have contracted and agreed TO SELL to Mr. ALLARAKHIA RAHIMTULA, All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 9,178 square yards, being the portion of the land containing by admeasurement 10,417 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 524, new No. 11,033, old survey No. 269, and new survey No. 3,553, standing in the name of Harrivallabdass and Narrondas Calliandas, Sons and Trustees of Calliandass Kirparam, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of Ripon Road, in the centre of the Old Racecourse, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, Nos. 3,829 to 3,835, 3,826, 3,897, and Street Nos. 16 to 22, 13, 81, standing in the name of Kalliandas Kirparam, and bounded on the east by the property of Samuel Sassjee, on the west partly by the Ripon Road aforesaid, and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and on the north partly by the property of Kanroodia Tyabji, and partly by the property of Soonderdas Mooljee, and on the south by the property of the Bombay Municipality, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bora Vulleebhoy Mohmedbhoy and others. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise, are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1889.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Standard Life Office
Hornby Row.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS from Colonel Hawes' Tea Estate at Rs. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb., are the Favorite Teas. Largely consumed by Regimental Messes and Officers of the Military and Civil Services throughout India. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ST. JACOB'S OIL Re. 1-14 3 bottles, Re. 1-12 each. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 2 per box. Kepler's Malt c. Codliver Oil, Re. 1-6. Atkinson's Scent, Re. 1-10.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

WANTED AN INDENT CLERK. Good salary. Apply "Import," care of this paper.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c. so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Appollo Street.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 18-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound, Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3. Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3. Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PIANO FOR SALE, Semigrand, by Schiedmeyer. Price Rs. 650; Barouche by Laurie and Marner, in fair order. Price Rs. 900. The property of Major-General WHITE, R.E.

FOR SALE, together or separately, strong ARAB HORSE, 14 hands high. Low seat Dog-Cart and Set of Harness, both in good condition. For particulars apply to W. M. L., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hotel Lane.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO—41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES belonging to Port Trust Store Department.

Under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Bunder, Port Trust, Storeyard, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, the sale to commence at 1 p.m. A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather belting, hoses, bolts and nuts, screws, implements, cast and wrought iron, drums, bellows, cement, &c., &c.

The lots are now on view.

Terms of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid, and lots cleared away within 3 days from the date of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 11, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

The Sale of Landed property at Begalpoora or Tan Tanpoora, which was to be sold TO-DAY by auction is postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at 3 p. m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder, in the godown of Nursy Khutao, the undermentioned Sugar on account and at the risk of Thuker Veerjee Mudunjee and by order of Messrs Visram Ebram and Co.—

93 Bags Mauritius Sugar.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases green umbrellas.
5 ,, iron folding bedsteads.
2 ,, English reflectors.
2 ,, tin trunks in sets.
1 case Japanned leather.
6 bales table covers.
5 ,, white handkerchiefs.
5 cases ,, muils and jaconets.

On account of the concerned—
3 cases linen of different qualities.
5 bales grey shirtings, S.W.D.
15 gate iron railings
9 boxes brandy, S.W.D. by A. Marett and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the godown, opposite the Victoria Dock, the undermentioned rice by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. and on account and at the risk of the following purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Sa Coorpar Hursey.
7,238 bags rice, Akyab Hulwa.
On account and at the risk of Sa Sivjee Dharsy—
7,238 bags rice Akyab hulwa.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 11, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Allibless, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lang Moir and Co., the following valuable leasehold properties.

First.—All that piece of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1794 4-9 square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of Lease, bearing date the 8th day of September 1884 to the said mortgagors for the term of 50 years from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 149-8-7 during the first 10 years of the said term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 221-4-11, during the next 10 years of the said term, and the monthly rent of Rs. 296-1-2 during the remainder of the said term, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Musjid Bunder siding Road South, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by Argyle Road, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvi, and the said godowns and buildings are assessed by the Municipal assessor under No. 99 A, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

And secondly.—All that piece or strip of land situate to the north of Coorla Street on the aforesaid Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, being 108 feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards, and abutting and adjoining the eastern boundary of the piece of land hereinbefore first described, and which strip of land is now in the occupation of the said mortgagors or their tenants, and which is demised to the mortgagors by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 8th day of February 1883, for the term of 50 years, from the said 8th day of September 1881 at the monthly rent of Rs. 1-8, for the first 10 years of the term, at the monthly rent of Rs. 2-8 during the next 10 years thereof, and at the monthly rent of Rs. 3 during the remainder of the said term. The purchaser will take the property subject to the sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 11, 1889.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

MADRAS RACES, 1890.
JANUARY 21ST, 23RD, 25TH, and 28TH.
ADDED MONEY, Rs. 38,500.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st July 1889.
For prospectus apply to
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Races,
Madras Club.

REQUIRED.—A first BANDSMAN (a Pensioner preferred) to take the leading part in a Band. Apply stating terms and forwarding copies of certificates to the Undersigned.

M. A. TARKHUD.

Rajkote, 30th May 1889.

WANTED.

FOR ADEN.—Three EUROPEANS HOLDING MASTER'S Certificates from the Board of Trade to serve as PILOTS under the Aden Port Trustees. Applicants must forward copies of testimonials of service and character. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.—Free quarters.

E. V. STACE, Lieut.-Col.,
First Assistant Political Resident,
Chairman of the Board.

Aden, 29th May, 1889.

WANTED

A SHORT-HAND WRITER. 120 words per minute accepted. Preference given to experience in Railway correspondence. Salary from Rs. 100 to 120, according to qualification. Send copies of testimonials to

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,
Loco. Dept., N. W. Railway, Lahore.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of AUCTIONEER to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. For form of tender apply to Undersigned. Applications on the printed form, which specifies the conditions on which the Company will appoint an Auctioneer, should be submitted to the Undersigned by June 20th at the latest.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 4th June 1889.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOATING.—A MEETING of MEMBERS interested in rowing will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY next, 12th instant, at 6 p. m., to consider the advisability of MOVING the BOAT-HOUSE and BOATS to MAHIM, either temporarily or permanently; to elect a sub-committee for selecting a spot at Mahim, to erect the shed and move the Boats. Members interested are requested to be present.

L. PENNY,
Honry. Secretary.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co., ,,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CHARLES & COMPANY,
TINSMITHS AND COPPERSMITHS,
Opposite Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.

MESSRS. CHARLES & Co. beg to inform the Managers of Mills and the public in general that they have STARTED BUSINESS as TINSMITHS and COPPERSMITHS, and are PREPARED TO EXECUTE any ORDERS entrusted to their care. A Trial Order is solicited.

Bombay, May 25, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NORTH-GERMAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE INSURANCE risks accepted by the Undersigned.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	,, 800
Do. 20 ,, ,,	,, 200
Lamps for arc lights	,, 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1836 still in use.
Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 3s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | W. G. Brodie, Esq. | T. E. Davies, Esq. | J. F. Holliday, Esq. | Hon. B. Layton. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq. | L. Possnecker, Esq. | N. A. Sieba, Esq. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.		Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.		Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.		San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.		Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.		Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.		Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

HEAD OFFICE.—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£100,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 3 do. at 3 per cent. ,, annum.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It also grants Drafts on Lond and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rate Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSDEN treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1883, Antw
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APP
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughou
THE "SANITAS" COMPAN
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S A
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal G

THE
BOMBAY GA

The Rates of Subscription to the are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Del

In Advance.		*In A*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annu	
Half-yearly	25		
Quarterly	13		
Monthly	,, 5		

To SUBSCRIBERS—

In Advance.			
Per Annum	Rs. 52	P	
Half-yearly	,, 29	Ha	
Quarterly	,, 16	Q

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th inst.:—Oriental (s), from Marmagao. Yesterday:—China (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Labourdonnais (s), for Kurrachee and Aden.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st June 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 2,78,404.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st June 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 10,84,604.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH B. N. DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for May 1889:—Daily average attendance, 207, and admissions, 2,369.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Akbar and s. s. Oriental entered and the s. s. Bormida left the dock on Sunday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Algoma and s. s. Karagola entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. China yesterday; the s. s. Clan Macdonald and s. s. Purulia left the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Labourdonnais and s. s. Karagola yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day (weather permitting), commence at 5 o'clock:—Stripes: Messrs. Barton (capt.), Sairle, and Fyffe, and Captains Tufnell and Baxter; vs. White: Messrs. Summer (capt.), Graham, Daunt, and Hume.

LOST PEARLS.—Kurramchund Leochund, a jeweller residing in Shaik Memon Street, reports having dropped a packet of six pearls, valued at Rs. 222, somewhere about the Marwarree Bazaar Street on Saturday last.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. W. Hopper, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., was thrown from his horse on Sunday morning on the Esplanade Road, whereby he sustained a severe wound on the right side of his face about one inch long, and a quarter of an inch deep. Mr. Hopper had his wound attended to at the European General Hospital.

A DESERTER FROM THE DRAGOON GUARDS.—Arthur Aubray, a Private in H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, stationed at Muttra, was yesterday charged by Inspector Lee Smith before Mr Shewshunker Govindram with being a deserter from his regiment. He was ordered by the Magistrate to be handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

PICK-POCKETING AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Ramdass Lillathur was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before P. Ryan with stealing Rs. 1-4-0 in cash from the ket of Chundrabun Heera on Saturday afternoon t standing in a crowd at Upper Duncan Road. accused was convicted, and on admitting one ous conviction was sentenced to six months' ous imprisonment.

ATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the oner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital pecting the death of Ebrahim Essa, aged 22 years. ceased was a labourer employed at the Municipal orkshops at Carnac Road. Yesterday at about 7 clock deceased, while at work, was accidentally aught in the shafting, whereby he sustained such rious injuries that he died two hours after admission o the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was ded.

ORTED THEFTS.—Mrs. Lawrence, residing at Medows Street, Fort, reports the theft of a ntaining Rs. 28 in currency notes and cash pen drawer in her dressing-room on Sunday. s Cullianjee, residing at Mody Street, reports six gold buttons, valued at Rs. 62-8, from which was left hanging on a nail in the m on Sunday last.—Mr. H. Gill, residing Bungalow, Marine Lines, reports the ervice knives, valued at Rs. 27-12, able on Friday last.

HT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine e following programme of music Yacht Club at 6 o'clock this

ngland.....Riviere.
tch Airs.....Van Maanen.
.....Delbruck.
ourenance.....Waldteufel.
st Kiss.....Schubert.
acon.....Franz Hitz.

VE THE QUEEN.

G SYNDICATE.—At a meeting held afternoon, Mr. R. A. Willis presiding, the final counts of the Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Limited, in liquidation, placed before the members by the liquidators, were approved and adopted. The Syndicate was declared dissolved; all the books, accounts, and documents to remain in charge of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company under the provisions of Section 199 of the Indian Company's Act. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the liquidator for the satisfactory way in which the liquidation had been conducted and completed.

THE "NEW LEGAL FIRM."—In regard to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of Saturday regarding the assumption of Mr. Motilal by Mr. Chitnis as partner, Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal write saying:—"Ours is a firm of solicitors and no degree is conferred on candidates successful at the Solicitors' Examination, hence it is incorrect to say that Mr. Motilal 'got his degrees.' He took his LL.B. degree four years ago, and passed the Solicitors' Examination in April last. His father's name being Dalpatram, the initial letter ought to have been 'D.' Further it is more than a month since he has joined Mr. Chitnis, and it is consequently misleading to say that he has an intention of joining him."

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match was played in magnificent weather on Sunday last between the "Baronet" and "Wari Bunder" Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the former by 39 runs. In the first innings the Baronet scored 109 against 70 of their opponents. The chief contributors were Messrs. H. Heerana 25, D. B. Tapia 21, and R. D. Ayrton 22. The latter made a splendid stand at the wicket for an hour and a half, and exhibited a correct game. The Baronet Club in their second innings scored 73, out of which Messrs. Ebrahim and Rao scored 10 and 20 respectively. The bowling of A. Bharucha, Rao, and N. E. Asavaid was also good. This was the first match of the Baronet Club this season.

GAMBLERS.—Shaik Abdool Ally and four others were charged at the instance of Inspector Holdway, before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with being found gaming in a common gaming house at DeLisle Road on Sunday afternoon last with cards and money. All the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Accused No. 1, Shaik Abdool Ally, who was the keeper of the gaming house, was fined Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 10 each.—Enoos Bappoo and two other Mahomedans were charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Cassar Gully, Mazagon, on Sunday afternoon with cards and money. All three accused were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Davidass Hemraj, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with assaulting Rampursad Mugganlall with a stick on Saturday night at Pinjrapole Lane. The complainant, it appears, met the accused at Pinjrapole and demanded money. This being refused, he assaulted the complainant, snatched a purse containing Rs. 8 from his pocket, and ran away. The police pursued and arrested him. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and did not know what he was doing. He was convicted, and, on admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—Dhondoo Mowjee, a leper, and Hurry Ballah, were yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court with housebreaking by night and theft of a quantity of linseed, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Vullubdass Jairam, from his grain store at Tanna Street in the Port Trust Estate on Saturday night last, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The accused effected an entrance into the complainant's godown by wrenching off some of the bars of a window opening towards a sweeper's gully. It was while making off with the property that they were arrested by a policeman with the stolen property in their possession. Pleading guilty to the charge they were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow	Line Up		1	C423473
"	" "		1	C383002
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Special	Line Down		2	C051239
Yellow	" Up		"	C046552
Special	" Down		1½	C076102
Green	" Up		"	C066941
Yellow	Line Down		"	C060064
Special	" "		1	C684361
"	" "		"	C609941
Green	" "		"	C426328
Yellow	" "		"	C399933
Lavender	" "		"	C249634
Blue	" Up		"	C175706
Special	" "		½	C107150
"	" Down		"	C097654
"	" "		"	C083848
Lavender	" "		"	C039156

A FEMALE THIEF.—A Hindoo woman, named Bewree *alias* Bheema, was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft—the one of stealing a silver neck ornament, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of Tatia Bapoo, and the other of stealing a brass-pot, valued at 6 annas, the property of Babajee Antco from their residence in Khetwaddy 9th Street on Thursday last. The accused, it would appear, took the opportunity of going to his premises during his absence and stealing the neck ornament on Thursday last, and also the brass-pot from the residence of Babajee, a neighbour of Tatia's, who was also absent from his house at the time. She was suspected by the two complainants when they discovered the loss of their property to the police. Consequently she was arrested by the police the following day, and the stolen property was traced in the possession of a Marwaree, with whom she had pledged them. Bewree *alias* Bheema was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

(Before Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

RIGHT OF A HINDU SON TO PERFORM HIS FATHER'S OBSEQUIES.

BHASKER RAGHUNATH *vs.* WISHWANATH DAMODHAR.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, appeared on behalf of the defendant to argue against a rule *nisi*, granted on the 5th inst., requiring the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from performing the eleventh and twelfth days' ceremonies of the plaintiff's father, while the plaintiff was able and willing to perform them. The Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared in support of the rule on behalf of the plaintiff.

It appeared from the plaint in the case that one Ragunath Damodhur died at Bombay on the 1st inst., leaving the plaintiff, his only son, two widows, and two brothers, one of whom was the defendant. On the death of his father, the plaintiff was desirous and offered to perform the first day's funeral obsequies and to offer religious sacrifices as enjoined by the Hindu shastras and the custom of the caste, but the defendant prevented him from performing them, and performed them himself to the great humiliation and injury of the plaintiff and against the usage and custom prevailing amongst the Hindus. Such ceremonies were invariably performed by the son of a deceased Hindu alone when he has a son able and willing to perform them. Plaintiff said that the defendant had wrongfully and maliciously interfered with the discharge of his duty in this respect. Having so prevented plaintiff, defendant had kept in his custody the "ashma" (sacred stone) which was necessary in the performance of the ceremony of offering cake and water every day until the tenth day after the death of the deceased. The eleventh and twelfth days' ceremonies were important, which should be performed only by the natural son of the deceased. Plaintiff had complained of the defendant's conduct, and applied for delivery of the sacred stone by letter of the 3rd inst. In his reply the defendant stated that the plaintiff's father had made a will in which he directed that the plaintiff should not be allowed to perform his funeral ceremonies, and that the decreased before his death directed the defendant to perform such ceremonies. Plaintiff had not been shown the will and denied its validity. He asked that it may be declared that he alone was entitled to perform the funeral ceremonies of his late father so long as he was able and willing to perform them; that he may be declared to be solely entitled to make offerings of cake and water on the eleventh and twelfth days; that the defendant may be ordered to pay to plaintiff Rs. 10,000 as damages for wrongful conduct, &c.

The defendant, on the other hand, said that for more than twelve years prior to the death of the deceased, he and the plaintiff were on unfriendly terms, so much so that they did not talk to or visit each other. Since 1876, the plaintiff had lived separate in food and worship and had never associated with his father in the performance of religious ceremonies. In 1881, plaintiff filed a partition suit against his father and obtained a decree for his share in the ancestral property. A fortnight before his death deceased sent for defendant and requested him to stay with him in his house, bitterly complained of the plaintiff's conduct towards him, directed that the plaintiff should not be allowed to perform his funeral ceremonies, and exacted from defendant a promise to perform such ceremonies. He also said that he had made and published his will, which, amongst other things, contained directions to that effect. He died on the 1st inst. about 8 a.m., but plaintiff did not put in an appearance till 11 a.m., when the defendant had performed the requisite ablutions preparatory to the funeral ceremonies. Seeing that, and being informed of the deceased's directions, the plaintiff refrained from performing any ablutions, which otherwise he should have done to perform the ceremonies, and the defendant thereupon performed the ceremony of that day and took the sacred stone home with him. He denied having wrongfully or maliciously interfered with the plaintiff in the performance of the funeral ceremonies of his father. According to the shastras and the customs and usages of the caste, the sacred stone must remain for ten days in the place where the deceased died and in charge of the person who performed the first day's ceremony. No use was made of it on the eleventh or twelfth day; its possession was unnecessary for such purpose; and it was thrown into the sea on the tenth day from the date of the deceased's death.

Mr. Lang argued that, in the face of the direction of the will and the expressed desire of the deceased, the rule *nisi* could not be sustained for a moment.

Mr. Telang said that, in respect of the performance of the funeral ceremonies, the will was absolutely invalid. No person could by his will direct that anybody but his son should perform his funeral ceremonies when he had a son able and willing to do so. There were certain important ceremonies which, according to Hindu law, should be performed by the son only. It was not a matter which could be dealt with by a will at all, and the deceased had no jurisdiction therein. The father affected to exclude the son; but the learned counsel contended that the father could not so exclude the son.

His Lordship said that was a matter which had to be argued. The will directed the defendant to perform the funeral ceremonies, and his lordship thought that the defendant was entitled to perform them. The rule was therefore discharged with costs.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th June, as compared with the statement of the 1st June 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	June 1. Rs.	June 8. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,86,339	45,79,569
do. do. at Branches	32,65,977	26,07,508
Other Deposits	2,57,95,032	2,68,52,954
Post Bills	5,511	10,224
Cash Credits undrawn	4,07,401	5,44,605
	Rs. 4,71,81,300	4,72,44,860
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,49,525	44,21,051
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	27,15,731	29,91,018
Loans on Security of do.	75,75,373	59,69,419
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,230	4,737
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,19,05,194	2,15,53,537
Stamps, &c.	26,431	22,950
Dead Stock Rs. 6,11,096		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,26,096	3,26,096
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,24,136	2,32,364
Cash and Currency Notes	1,01,46,579	1,17,23,658
	4,71,81,300	4,72,44,860

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

POONA RACES, 1889.

ENTRANCES 1ST JUNE.

All Horse Handicap.

* Mr Melton's, b w geld, Moab, aged.
* Mr Melton's, ch Eng geld, Crocus, aged.
* Capt Fowle's, b w geld, Rathkeale.
Col Le Marchant's and Mr Herbert's, b w geld, Timotheus.
Dr Ball's, gr w geld, Corinthian, aged.
Mr Dale's, b w geld, Little Prince.
Mr Dale's, b w geld, Hailstorm.
Capt Rundle's, b aus geld, Misere, by the Englishman out of Warina.
Mr Harper's, br aus geld, Harkaway, by Spawn ex-Minnis.
* Published in error on the 1st May.

The following changes of ownership are published for information:—

Mr. Lock's bn a h "Star of India" entered for the "Criterion," the "Welter," and the "Merchants' Cup" on the 1st May entrances, is now the property of Messrs. Randolph and Woolmer.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's and Mr. Cursetjee's bn a h "Sherwood," b a p "Hermit" and b a p "Purveen." are now the sole property of Mr. Cursetjee.

A. C. GAYE,
Hon. Sec., W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th June.

ERRATUM.

In the Prospectus—In the 6th Race of the 3rd day "The Morvi Purse" and the 6th Race—of the 5th day The "Kutch Purse" the words "Penalties and Allowances" should be expunged.

SIMLA RACES.

SATURDAY, THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"A Selling Race." Rs. 300. For country-breds, 13-3 and under. Distance under ½ mile.

Mr. Russell Fymn's b. c. b. m. Nettle, 7st. 2lb. (Meera Bux) 1
Captain Rawlinson's c. c.-b. m. Frgeny, 10st. (Captain MacDougall) 2
Lord William Beresford's g. c.-b. p. Minstrel, 9st. (Monahan) 3

Time—60 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Handicap Hurdle Race." Rs. 300 added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 25. For all ponies. Distance 1 mile over 6 flights of hurdles.

Mrs. Cook's c. c.-b. m. Gazelle, 10st. 7lb. (Captain Learoyd) 1
Mr. Lauriestone's c. a. p. Hornblende, 11st. 6lb. (Captain Mahon) 2
Lord William Beresford's b. w. m. Nellie, 10st. 12lb. (Captain MacDougall) 3

Time—3 min. 9 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"Ladies' Plate." Rs. 120. For all ponies 13-3 and under, to be nominated by ladies. G. R.'s Catch-weight over 12st. Distance 1 mile.

Lord William Beresford's c. w. h. Hardware, 12st. (Captain Mahon) 1
Captain MacDougall's b. a. p. Suspense, 12st. (Owner) 2
Major Doran's b. c.-b. p. Parah, 12st. (Major Neeld) 3

Time—2 min 9 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Handicap." Rs. 400 added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 15. For all ponies 13-1 and under. Distance R. C.

Major Neeld's c. c.-b. p. Silvertail, 10st. 7lb. (Owner) 1
Mr. Kook's g. a. p. Silvio, 10st. 3lb. (Captain Learoyd) 2
Mr. S. J. S.'s g. c.-b. m. Bassi, 8st. 10lb. (Mr. Guest) 3

Time—59 4-5 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Jutogh Stakes." Rs. 400. For all ponies. Distance about ¾ mile.

Mr. S. J. S.'s g a p Mist, 11st. 4lb. (Pearson) ... 1
Mr. Lauriestone's b c b p Charlie B., 9st. 3lb. (Mr. Guest) ... 2
Lord William Beresford's Simon, 10st. 11lb. (Major Neeld) ... 3

Also ran Boy, 10st. 9lb.; Chronograph, 10st. 9lb; Kildare, 11st. 7lb.

Time—1 min. 32secs.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

248-89—Payne, G and S.—Goma Pitta and others vs. Ramrao Govind.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.
161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Moroba and another vs Hurrichand Ramchunder—Mirza, H K—Part heard.
424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.
464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs Narotum Hurjewan and another—Bomanji and H.
For Argument (Chamber matters).
424-81—Payne, G and S., and L. S. F and N—Thackersey Dewraj and others vs Hurbun Nursey and others—Roughton and B and M and E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

415-88.—Burder and B.—Gujanun Rughoonath Dewbeker and others vs. Rao Bahadoor Narayen Bulewant Bhisey and others.
For Consent decree.
47-89.—Payne, G. and S.—A. Pear and another vs. Abdoolally Tyabally. For dismissal.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
65-89.—Macfarlane, E and H—Gunput Maneckji Patit vs. Hukma Laila and others. Part heard
149-89.—Pestonji, and R.—Bhabhootsing Deepchund vs. Nathooram Kissondas. Part heard.
489-83.—Little, S. F. and N.—Maneklal Eshwardas and another vs. Bai Buckoo—A. F. Turner.
30-89.—E. Wilkin—Nusserwanji Rustonji Kutoke vs. J. L. Fagan.
37-89—Burder, and B—Framji Cawasji vs. P. Tobin.
113-89—E. Wilkin—Guneshdas Chaitandas vs Rampurtale Mahadeo.
152-89—Ardesir, H and D—Esmail Khoyraj Rahim Jamal vs Peerbhoy Essoobji and another—Tyabji and D.
162-89—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ebrahim Peermahomed and others vs Vora Kurrimji Adamji and other.
167-89—Jefferson, B D. and K.—Hirabai vs Cursetji Bazonji Dustoor—Macfarlane, E and H.
195-89—Wadia and G—Syed Zain bin Alvi Ba Abeed vs Hoosein bin Mahomed Allu Arab—M H Khan.
196-83—Jefferson, B D and K—Heerji Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framji and another.
197-89—Inperson Deepa Jaita and another vs Junal Punja and others.
206-89—Chalk, W and S—Thacker Sewjee Sunderji and others vs Cowasjee Byramji Churkhiwalla.
207-89—Nanu and H—Kursondas Natha and others vs Narsi Naron.
226-89—H Bicknell—Walla Rama and others vs Dawood Mahomed Bhistie.
228-89—In person Madha Bhoota and others vs Ramrao Govindji.
231-89—D B Chitnis—L A Wallace and others vs Nagindass Dulcharam.
233-89—In person Nowroji Beramji Suntook vs Darashaw Dorabji Taraporewalla—Payne, G & S.
24-89—In person Sorabji Framji Cavarana vs Jussa Kerra and others.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
107-87—Ardesir, H and D.—The Goculdass Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 11.—Mail steamer Oriental departs.
Municipal Standing Committee.
Girls' High School, Girgaum, re-opens.
12.—Bombay Gymkhana.
13.—Berar Manufacturing Company.
14.—Thacker and Co., Limited.
18.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
19.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Mail steamer Sutlej departs.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee.
July 2.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
3.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Mail steamer Peshawar departs.
10.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
17.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Mail steamer Coromandel departs.
24.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
Aug. 23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J. Forbes, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Murmagoa with a general cargo and Mr. Walker, as cabin passenger and 10 passengers on deck.

THE McIver Line s. s. China, 1,337 tons, Captain E. Billings, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Miss Cumming as cabin passenger and 16 passengers on deck. She is consigned to Killick, Nixon and Co. The China reports having experienced very high winds blowing hard east from south-east; and also the sea was very rough on the voyage.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	To	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Forbes	2444	Philip	B	F. Muir & Co.
" King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co
" Apollo	2054	Atkins	D	F. Muir & Co.
" Drumberlie	1572	Sutherland	E	E. Bates & Co.
" Recta	1912	Lowe	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
" Hampstead	1447	Jones	K	J. Mackintosh &Co.
" Rimpha	1493	Lading	L	Purshotum & Co.
" Merton Hall	2467	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Algoma	1896	George	N	Purshotum & Co.
" China	1331	Bulling	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Umballa	1242	Withers	P	M Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
" Peshawur	2977	Moule	1	P. & O. Co.
" Persia	2257	Hutchison	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	4	F. Bozzoni.
" Thibet	1671	Preston	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Chanda	1305	Gavin	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	8	Hajee Cassum.
" Berenice	1707	Trobitz	8	A. H. Lloyd & Co.
" Oriental	939	Forbes	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Sultan	1775	Collins	12	V. Ebrahim.
" Khilva	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Henzada	1314	Avern	16	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Marmagao, June 8.
10	China (s)	Billings	Kurrachee, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	LaBourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Kurrachee & Aden.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Akbar, for Jedda, &c.
" Kilwa, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
" Himalaya, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Oriental, for Marmagao, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
5 Brenda ship ..... Holmes ..... Liverpool, March 2.
Niobe s ..... Russevich ..... Bombay, May 25.
Goa s ..... Maclachlan ..... Singapore, May 21.
Japan s ..... Gardner ..... Hongkong, May 22.
6 Grecian ship ..... Truebridge ..... New Castle, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.—Steamer Lawada.
June 6.—Steamers Khandalla and Gutenfels.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
6 Britannic s .... Cardiff.
Patna s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.
1 Clan Macintosh s .... Calcutta.
Niobe s .... Calcutta.
2 Chyebassa s .... London.
4 Landaura s .... Bombay.
Nurjahan s .... Bombay.
5 Sirsa s .... Rangoon.
Asia s .... Calcutta.
7 Duke of Devonshire s .... London.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
May			
9	Ranger H M's S S.	Johnson	Muscat
12	Dalhousie I G	Hewett	Bombay
14	Algoma	George	Cardiff
18	Discovery	Woodall	Cardiff
19	Scaw Fell	Stanhope	Cardiff
24	Woodcock	Bowman	Zanzibar
25	John Pender	Perkin	Jeddah
26	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveure	Obock
27	Deccan	Atkinson	Bombay
	Ivanhoe	Fraser	Put back
	Assam	Browne	Bombay
	Saher T G Boat	Saddek Effandi	Hodeida
	Muzderhasen T G Boat	Halil Effendi	Hodeida
	Victoria	Cates	Sydney
28	Amoor	Bennett	Rangoon
	Oriental	Stewart	London
	Rewa	Mann	London
	Bengal	Barratt	Calcutta
29	Iraouaddy	Bretel	Shanghai
	Newcomen	Hurson	Bombay
	Africa	Ghadazo	Mussowa
	Teviot	Cerkindale	Kobe
	Tuna	White	Zeilla
	Malek	Davies	Cardiff
	Athello	Muney	Bombay
30	Djemnah	Vanquere	Marseilles
	Strathclyde	White	Bombay
	Goorkha	Henderson	Calcutta
	Preston	Jassen	Odessa
	Martaban	Ritson	Rangoon
31	Ziga-zag	Bartow	Hodeida
	Peveril	Burgess	Bombay
	Govino	Tysan	Bussorah
June			
1	Henry Balckow	Doert	Mussowa
	R Rubattino	Merello	Genoa
	Cheang Chew	Webb	Jeddah
	Goodhope	Rees	Bussorah
	Amphitrite	Lemesich	Bombay
	Byron	Cooke	Nagasaki
	Akbar	Baldwin	Jeddah
	Renfrew	Evans	Cardiff
2	Huzara	Campbell	London
	Bussorah	Logsdalle	Jeddah
	Kangra	Ingram	Kurrachee

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
May			
28	Ranger H M's s s	Johns n	Creuse
28	Algoma	George	Bombay
	Discovery	Woodall	Tuticorin
27	Scaw Fell	Stanhope	Kurrachee
27	Deccan	Atkinson	Jeddah
3	Assam	Browne	Bombay
29	Saher T G Boat	Saddek Effandi	Bussorah
	Muzderhasen T G Boat	Halil Effendi	Bussorah
27	Victoria	Cates	London
28	Amoor	Bennett	Marseilles
	Oriental	Stewart	Bombay
	Rewa	Mann	Calcutta
	Bengal	Barratt	Marseilles
29	Iraouaddy	Bretel	Marseilles
	Newcomen	Hurson	Port Said F O
30	Africa	Ghadazo	Suez
29	Teviot	Cockindale	London
1	Tuna	White	Berbera
30	Malek	Davies	Persian Gulf
	Athello	Muney	Hull
	Djemnah	Vanquere	China
	Strathclyde	White	Antwerp
	Goorkha	Henderson	London
	Preston	Jassen	Vladivostok
	Martaban	Ritson	Liverpool
3	Ziga-zag	Bartow	Suez
31	Peveril	Burgess	Venice
1	Govino	Tysan	London
	Henry Balckow	Doert	Bombay
	R Rubattino	Merello	Bombay
	Goodhope	Rees	London
	Amphitrite	Lemesich	Trieste
	Byron	Cooke	Genoa
	Akbar	Baldwin	Bombay
2	Huzara	Campbell	Kurrachee
	Bussorah	Logsdalle	Bussorah
3	Kangra	Ingram	London

A SENSATION IN OLDHAM.

THE *Oldham Evening Express* says:—"At 192 Manchester-street are the well-known chemists, Messrs. Thompson and Co, who being interviewed, say that Mr. John Tetlow, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Oldham, limped into their shop hardly able to walk. His joints were badly swollen, and he was bent with agony. He was advised to apply a preparation of which so much is heard. He did so. In two days the change was marvellous. His cure was entirely due to St. Jacobs Oil, of which he used one bottle. Although sixty years of age, he now walks as well as ever. The case of a young woman was mentioned. She was in a helpless condition from rheumatism for three years. The same wonderful remedy cured her. The case of Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, 34, Caroline-street, was investigated. He was confined to the house for twenty-one weeks with rheumatism. The day after using this magical cure he was able to resume work. Mr. Thompson stated to the reporter that the above are only a few of the many cases that were continually coming under his notice, where St. Jacobs Oil had cured people, where all other remedies had signally failed. So great had become the demand for this deservedly popular remedy that instead of procuring his supplies from the wholesale house, the same as he did his other medicines he procured St. Jacobs Oil direct from the proprietors. The Charles A. Vogeler Company of 45, Farringdon-road, London, in sixty dozen lots or seven hundred and twenty bottles at each order, and that owing to its deserved popularity the demand increases every month."

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 10.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed witht open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (MAX.) and minimum (MIN.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatnres during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·691	+ ·140	+ ·127	E S E	6	78·2	111·5	77·6	—5·5	78	10	0·12	0·31	—0·34a
Agra	29·724	+ ·146	+ ·139	S W	10	81·2	112·5	76·0	+9·4	83	9	0·25	0·35	—0·28b
Allahabad	29·700	+ ·091	+ ·136	W N W	9	78·2	103·4	65·7	—18·5	86	10	0·94	1·17	+0·50a
Jhansi	29·685	+ ·051	+ ·121	N N W	7	83·5	106·5	77·9	—7·6	64	2	0·12	0·29	—0·45b
Jacobabad	29·492	— ·044	— ·010	E S E	8	89·7	112·8	86·2	+2·4	51	...	...	...	...c
Karachi	29·684	+ ·026	+ ·078	W	16	87·0	95·7	83·7	+1·6	72	6	...	0·02	+0·02d
Ajmere	29·733	+ ·096	+ ·096	S E	9	78·8	101·3	75·1	—5·5	76	8	0·06	1·31	+0·67a
Deesa	29·731	+ ·030	+ ·086	S S W	17	86·2	103·3	83·3	+2·2	51	7	...	0·20	—0·01
Rajkot	29·729	+ ·040	+ ·068	W	16	85·4	103·0	78·6	+1·1	67	4	...	0·60	—0·09
Neemuch	29·755	— ·027	+ ·104	W	10	81·2	100·7	74·7	—3·4	71	4	0·53	1·36	+0·47e
Indore	29·748	+ ·046	+ ·087	W S

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE close of the fair season was signalled by a cyclonic storm in the middle of last week, and the S. W. Monsoon has since been blowing, but the rains have not yet set in. Business in Cotton has been upon a small scale, and the tone of the market from quiet but steady has become dull. Wheat attracted some attention in the earlier part of the week; but has since relapsed into a quiet state. Seeds have been active on some days, and Linseed, which has been chiefly in demand, has advanced a little in value. Oscillating in response to the movement in Silver on the other side, Exchange, which was steady, when not firm, towards the close of last week, has latterly been weak and declining, and our rates this evening are 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower than they were a week ago. Government Paper continues its upward movement, and Fours have further advanced 3-16 per cent. Money is easy. Freights are firm in tone, but quiet as to the amount of business passing. In Imports ready business is further restricted, pending the first general rainfall over the country, awaiting which arrival transactions are also in a great measure in abeyance.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	5,06,790
„ „ Branches	Dec. „	6,58,469
Other Deposits	Inc. „	10,86,902
Government Securities	Inc. „	4,71,526
Loans	Dec. „	16,08,959
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	3,55,657
Cash with other Banks	Inc. „	8,228
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	12,77,079

The increase in this market was emphatically indicated in the middle of last week by a reduction of the Presidency Bank's rate by two per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum; and the Bank's statements issued this afternoon quite bears out the impression which that step induced. True, an increase in the Cash Balance of 12¾ lakhs at the close of the busy export season is not much; but a glance of the figures given above will show that while there had been material Government withdrawals which had reduced the balance, the decrease in trade requirements is represented by some 30½ lakhs.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day at our quotations of Monday evening, and the market was steady thereat all day but with little business passing in any direction. On Wednesday the feeling was steady again at previous rates, from which no change took place during the day. Forward Bank Telegraphic was offering at 1s. 4 3-32d. for next month, and at 1s. 4 1-16d. for August transfer without finding takers, and generally scarcely any business was done. The market at closing was steady, almost firm, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. On Thursday the market was steady at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank and Private Paper, owing to some improvement in silver at home, and to the result of Council allotments the counter-influence of cheaper money not having been apparent. The supply of Mercantile Bills was very limited, and there was apparently no demand for the Bank media of remittance. With silver ⅛d. per lb. higher in London this market opened with a rather firm feeling at the previous evening's quotations generally, though ready Bank Telegraphic was to be had at 1-32d. better without finding takers. The tone continued steady, but business was very dull, scarcely anything having been done either way, but inquiry for remittance being almost *nil*. On Saturday the feeling was week owing to a decline in Silver at home, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic soon disappeared. A few Bills came out at 1s. 4 9-32 for 3 months' sight Credits; but the supply was very limited. On re-opening this morning lower rates were named for Bank and Private paper, and we close this evening 1-16d. down for the former and 1-32d. for the latter, compared with Saturday's quotations. This has been a very mild day for business, scarcely any Mercantile Bills having come out at the reduced rate, while the demand for remittance has been almost nil. We quote:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 3-32d	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4¼d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 ¼d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1-71	„
Do.	6 do.	1-72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was very quiet last Tuesday, but rates were firm at 100¼, buyers for Fours for cash, 100 7-16 for the next account, and 100½ for the end of July, but with little doing for Money, and next to nothing being booked for Account. On the following day the market was quiet again as to business, scarcely anything having been done for Money or booked for the Account, but the tone was strong at 100⅝ for Four per cents for cash, 100½ for the next settlement, and 100 9-16 for the end of July, with buyers on the last two lines. The Market was strong and advancing on Thursday, and the cash rate for Fours reached 100½, at which it closed in the evening; with the next account at 100⅝, and the 30th July settlement at 100 11-16. Next day the feeling was still firm. Fours for cash remained at 100½ all day, and some business was reported at the rate. For the next account, 100⅝ was mentioned at one time, but 100 9-16 was the rate at which the bargains reported were booked. For the end of July, 100⅝ to 100¾ was quoted, but nothing was done to fix the quotation. The tone of the market continued firm to the close of the week, with 100 9-16 quoted for Four per cents. in all positions, business having been done there at both for cash and the two accounts. The market has been rather weaker to-day, the rate from Calcutta for Fours having come 100⅝. The cash price and the forward rates for both settlements were at first quoted at 100½; but the latter gave way 1-16 per cent., and eventually the cash rate was also quoted at 100 7-16. For 4½ per cents. 104¼ is now nominally quoted.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 108. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 97½.

SHARES.—As capital is released from trade requirements at this season of the year, and seeks other channels for employment, there is often a considerable accession of activity in this market, and during the past week accordingly more enquiry has been felt for Mill Scrip. In the large majority of cases fresh business on that line has led to higher quotations, and compared with the rates in our last weekly list, the following are the principal changes:—Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced Rs. 30; Morajee Gokaldas and Bombay United are Rs. 25 higher; Star of India and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 15 up; Sholapore, Prince of Wales, Hindustan, Imperial, Hyderabad Deccan, and Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 10 higher; Albert Edward, Alliance, and Swadeshi are Rs. 5 up. Queen and Maneckji Petit have advanced Rs. 2½. On the other hand, Gordon Mill are Rs. 20 lower; Western India are Rs. 15 down; Khandeish are Rs. 10 lower; and Bombay and Central India have declined Rs. 5; Howard and Bullough are Rs. 8 lower. In Press shares, Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 lower; Bombay Cotton are Rs. 7½ down; New Indian have declined Rs. 2½; while Munmar are Rs. 7½ higher; and English have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay Fire are Rs. 20 down; Empire Fire are Rs. 100 higher. Bapty Flour are Rs. 7 up. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 10. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* is becoming smaller day by day; but rates remain on the very same level as they stood at this day last week. Forward business also has been upon a very small scale, both local dealers and mofussil buyers holding their hands and anxiously awaiting, before renewing their operations, accounts of the expected rainfall in the important districts felt by this market. Indentors have also been adopting a waiting policy and we hear of very few fresh orders going forward at present. In the position of *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, Printed*, and *Local* goods there is no change whatever, and quotations are as before. The clearances of *imported goods* for the week may be put down at 2,700 packages and of *local goods* about 1,200 bales.

YARNS—Enquiry has not improved for *imported twist* during the past week and only a moderate business has transpired again; but prices are quite unchanged. The sales of *local spinnings* at Hong-Kong for the week ending last Thursday aggregated 2,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 225, and Exchange has since advanced to Rs. 226. The China buyers here do not appear to be much in earnest about buying freely, however, and make their offers in a hesitating way. Considerable sales of 10s and 12s have been made during the week; but 16s and 20s have not been enquired for. The clearances for the week are called 3,000 bales. Below we give the latest official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„	8s	„ „	5¼	„ 5¼	„
„	10s	„ „	5¼	„ 6 3-16	„
„	12s	„ „	5 11-16	„ 6¼	„
„	16s	„ „	6¾	„ 6¾	„
„	20s	„ „	6¾	„ 7	„
„	24s	„ „	7 3-16	„ 7¼	„
„	30s	„ „	7¾	„ 8	„

METALS.—*Copper* has been firm at an advance of half a rupee per cwt. for all descriptions; but only a moderate business is reported. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm, but very few transactions have taken place; prices, however, are quoted 8 annas per cwt. higher. *Iron* is steady, with little doing, and prices are unaltered.

COALS.—No transactions have transpired during the past week. Importers' quotations are Rs. 23 for Powell's Duffryn and Rs. 19½ for Daveson's West Hartley; business, however, would just now only be practicable at Rs. 2 below those quotations. The majority of the Mills, it would appear, have taken in their monsoon supplies and at the moment there is an absence of all demand from any quarter. We quote:—

Cardiff	Rs. 22½	per ton
West Hartley	„ 18	„ (nominal)
Welsh Hartley	„ 16	„
Scotch	„ 15	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With the close of the fine season and in presence of unencouraging advices from Liverpool demand for this staple has become much restricted, and business has been confined to a comparatively narrow compass. When last mail left the feeling in the market was steady, though only small transactions were reported, but a weaker tone was manifest on the following day and Dharwars gave way Rs. 2 per candy, other prices, however, being quoted as before. Thereafter only a small business was reported daily, and by Saturday the feeling had become decidedly dull, but rates were not, as a rule, quotably lower. There has been more enquiry from shippers during the past week for atapled Oomra descriptions, Dharwar, Bengals, and Westerns; while the Mills have been in the market to a small extent for Oomras, Bengals, and Compta varieties. The principal purchases have been in Barsee, at Rs. 212-26; Karanja, at Rs. 215-19; and Bengals, at Rs. 197-208; with smaller lots of Julgaum, at Rs. 214; Nuggur, at Rs. 204; Pachora, at Rs. 212-18; Kukly, at Rs. 229; Dharwar, at Rs. 223½; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 206-12; Wadwan, at Rs. 213½; Dhulia, at Rs. 204; and Westerns, at Rs. 219 per candy. The market closed with a firmer feeling this evening and rather higher prices asked by dealers.

The arrivals of Cotton of the present season's crop during the past week show a marked falling off, being 35,000 bales only against 60,400 bales received during the week preceding, though at the same time last year only 31,950 bales came to hand. The total figures from the beginning of the season, however, show a further increase, standing now at 422,300 bales greater than the receipts of new cotton in 1887-88.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 208	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 201	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good.	„ 195	= 4 1-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 226	= 4¾d.
Do. Good „	„ 218	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair „	„ 214	= 4 13-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 219	= 4¼d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 215	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. Fair	„ 208	= 4 9-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 220	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 218	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	„ 208	= 4 9-32d.
Dhollera Fine	„ 235	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 224	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Good	„ 212	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good (June)	„ 225	= 4¼d.
Westerns, Good „	„ 213	= 4 15-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this year as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	280,200	205,500
Berar	396,600	194,000
Khandeish	2,85,300	201,000
Barsi and Nugger	135,800	74,500
Hingunghaut	25,300	800
Dhollera	258,000	310,500
Broach	142,000	103,500
Compta and Dharwar	78,900	76,500
Persian and Sind	40,800	56,000
Westerns and Madras	10,700	9,000
	1,653,600	1,231,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	35,131	31,229	47,167
From 1st Jan. to 8th June	1,502,240	1,178,722	1,321,117
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	23,602	26,181	42,387
From 1st Jan. to 8th June	1,103,423	706,249	901,207
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	119	2,469	595
From 1st Jan. to 8th June	18,832	19,893	21,891

WHEAT—There was a firmer feeling in this market at the beginning of the week induced by the telegram about the condition of the Russian and American Crop, and Ekdani of both qualities advanced one anna per cwt, say to Rs. 4-9-0 for 91 per cent. and Rs. 4 8-0 for 85 per cent., other descriptions remaining unchanged. Thereafter, however, the market became quiet but steady and without further change in rates, only a moderate business being reported from day to day.

SEEDS.—A good demand was felt, more particularly for *Linseed*, after last mail left, and a considerable business was done, the price of this seed advancing half an anna per cwt. The market afterwards became quieter for a day or two, but at the end of the week considerable transactions took place again, and a further slight advance was established in the price of *Linseed*. We now quote:—

	Rs.
Linseed	6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	7-8-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-2-0 7-3 0 „
Do. Red do.	6-9-0 6-9-6 „

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat for the week	145,798	572,056	633,764
„ from 1st Jan. to 8th June	4,063,829	6,559,278	7,083,298
Linseed for the week	78,705	81,216	95,801
„ from 1st Jan. to 8th June	1,343,334	1,791,845	1,707,750
Rapeseed for the week	74,728	88,950	64,882
„ from 1st Jan. to 8th June	973,169	966,734	477,965
Gingelly Seed for the week	4,061	1,249	16,583
„ from 1st Jan. to 1st June	639,797	597,477	788,648

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	2,000	340,564	627,052
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th June	3,293,758	4,638,755	5,137,188
Linseed—For the week	47,872	32,211	32,849
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th June	1,152,720	1,431,199	1,191,077
Rapeseed—For the week	65,503	45,161	10,419
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th June	935,863	628,633	319,598
Gingelly Seed—For the week	1,500	1,500	34,147
„ From 1st Jan. to 8th June	675,814	659,825	981,037

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	37,330	250	125	5 do.	149

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

PAGE. CONTENTS

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 TELEGRAMS—Fetes and Festivities at Abu.
5 Departure of H. H. the Thakore of Bhownugger—Notes from Goa—The Indo-British Institution.
6 Arrival of the Governor-General of Portuguese India—The S. P. C. K.—Khandala Gymkhana—An Appeal for the Ganjam Sufferers.
7 MILITARY—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Alibag Technical School.
8 An English View of German Soldiers—III.—Intimidation by Mill Hands—The Loss by Exchange.
9 The Salt Act Amendment Bill—Destructive Fire at Mandvie—Bombay Port Trust—Mysterious Safe Robbery—The Bombay Wheat Crop.
10 Storm at Panchgani—Train Delayed by a Storm.
11 Wheat and Linseed in the Central Provinces—Fatal Railway Accident—The Punjab Wheat Crop.
12 Municipal Standing Committee—The late Father J Damien's Letter to Bombay—Death from Heat Apoplexy—The Punjab Oilseeds Crop—The Supreme Legislative Council—The Justices' Municipal Election.
13 Cyclone at Bombay—Weather at Sea—A Ship Captain Blown off the Bridge.
14 Simla Races—Flowers and Football at Simla—Golf in Madras.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Rehabilitation of Silver—Social Reforms and Indian Opinion.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: Presidency Police Reforms—Refreshments at Indian Railway Stations.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: The Segregation of Lepers.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: The Conservation of Forests—The Linseed Crop in Berar—The Wheat Crop in Berar.
19 Parsees and the Congress—The Proposed Factory Legislation—MADRAS.
20 North-West Frontier Defences—BENGAL—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders.
21 Orders by H E the Commander-in-Chief in India—Government of India Notifications.
22 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
23-24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—June 8, of remittent fever, Thomas Thompson, late Foreman Erector, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel, born in Peterborough, England, aged 46 years. Deeply regretted. (English and Australian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRUMP—May 31, at Jubbulpore, the wife of H A Crump, C S, of a daughter.
GARDINER—May 31, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the wife of E R Gardiner, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—June 4, at Oak Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H C G Taylor, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

BUCKLEY—June 3, at Lahore, Surgeon William Buckley, (R L), aged 60 years.
CRABBE—June 6, at Allahabad, Mrs Frances Crabe.
FORBES—June 2, at Patkum, of Sunstroke, John Forbes, Indigo Planter, late of Dehree and Tillary Concerns, Shahabad.
REID—May 31, at Lucknow, of small-pox, Edith Nellie, infant daughter of P B Reid, N-W P and Oudh Police, aged 15 months.
SAWYER—June 5, at "The Yarrows," Simla, Edith Lucilla, the infant daughter of Major H A Sawyer, B S C.
SCOTT—June 7, at Madras, Mary Anne Adelina, the beloved wife of Mr A T Scott, of the Madras Religious Tract and Book Society, aged 50½ years.
WILLIAMS—June 5, at Jubbulpore, C P, Francis Joseph, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs C R Williams, aged 9 months 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1889.

IT is authoritatively announced that the Prince of Wales has for some time entertained the intention of arranging a tour in India for his eldest son, and there is now every reason to hope that His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor may pay this country a visit during the ensuing cold season. It is understood that Her Majesty entirely approves of the projected tour, which will, however, not be of an official character, nor, as was the case on the occasion of the visit by his illustrious father, a Royal Progress. The details of the journey have already been discussed, but are not yet settled. The Prince will be accompanied by a small suite, the composition of which is still under consideration. The tour would probably comprise the principal Presidency cities, some Native States, the great military stations of the North-West and Punjab, and some sporting expeditions. As the visit will be of a *quasi*-private character, it will probably afford little opportunity for ceremonial entertainments, and we understand that it is the desire of the Prince of Wales that these should, generally speaking, be discouraged. It has, we are informed, been definitively decided that no presents will be accepted or exchanged during the tour. Prince Albert Victor has already made his *debut* in public life in the United Kingdom. In May His Royal Highness opened the new Municipal Hall in West Hartlepool—a Jubilee borough, and a rising port, which had no existence some thirty years ago, and is now an emporium for Baltic timber and German and American produce. More recently the young Prince has opened a new dock in Belfast, where he received an enthusiastic reception. He is even spoken of approvingly by the *Times* as likely to be entrusted with the duty of discharging the "social and ceremonial functions of the Viceroy in Ireland," who now stands in some danger of being disestablished because it has suddenly been discovered by that journal that the Viceroyalty and not Parnellism and Crime is "the pivot on which Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy turns." Whether a Royal Prince will represent Her Majesty in the Irish Capital and whether Prince Albert Victor be selected for the ceremonial office is not now the question. We need not look forward too curiously into the still dim if not distant future. Of sufficient present interest is the announcement that in the next cold weather India will have the pleasure of receiving and welcoming an unofficial visit from His Royal Highness.

EVERYTHING comes to those who know how to wait. Baron Reuter's first concession of the right to build railways in Persia and the monopoly of all the mineral resources of the Shah's dominions—which was obtained only to be resumed—has after the lapse of many years been revived in a form which adds the privilege of establishing a State Bank and financing the affairs of Persia for the next sixty years. These immense advantages were not contained in the first instrument so unexpectedly set aside. Baron Reuter has profited to some purpose by what appeared to be the *fiasco* which attended the first concession. The Imperial Bank of Persia is to be floated with a capital of four millions sterling, of which one million is to be subscribed at once. The Persian Government is to obtain a loan of £40,000 at an interest of 6 per cent., which is (with the sinking fund for the repayment of the capital) to be deducted out of the share in the net profits of the banking operations. This nominal loan is in effect a payment to the Shah for the concession. Sixteen per cent. of the net profits of the working of mines of coal, petroleum, borax, &c., &c., is also secured to the Government. This vast and comprehensive concession to the fortunate Baron will create a great sensation in Russia. M. Vatslik, in the remarkable paper on the Trans-Caspian Railway, translated by Colonel Gowan, to which we have already drawn attention, speaks of the energetic support accorded by Sir Henry Drummond Wolf to Baron Reuter as well as to an Anglo-German Company and a Liverpool house in their efforts—under pretext of opening out the mineral wealth of Persia—to obtain a concession for the construction of a vast railway system, pushed forward partly from the side of Turkey and partly from the direction of the Persian Gulf, so as to carry a line from the head of that Gulf to Shuster, on the Karun River, and so to Ispahan, Teheran, and even to Mashad. This great scheme is alleged by the Russian writer to have for its object to handicap the Trans-Caspian Railway by a crushing competition, and the opening of Khorassan and its great resources to English commerce. He invokes the attention of the Russian Government to the danger of allowing foreigners to set up factories in Persian territory with a view to obtaining a market for their goods in the Caucasus, along the Caspian littoral, and even at Askabad *via* Mashad. He points out that the mineral wealth of the Caucasus is gradually passing into the hands of foreign firms, and, "what is still worse, into the control of such powerful Jews as Baron Rothschild." The *Novoye Vremya* mentions that amongst the foreigners who have recently taken advantage of the Trans-Caspian Railway to visit the new Russian provinces with an eye to business, is "the almighty Rothschild himself."

Every Russian is haunted by the idea that the English Government obtain allies amongst Germans and Jews, who aid them in their endeavours against Russia. When it is found to be indeed the case that Baron Reuter has succeeded in getting a second concession more ample than the first through the energetic support of Sir Drummond Wolff, every true Russian will be convinced that M. Vatslik is right in declaring that "the English Government will spare no labour in the task of pushing its lines into Central Asia." The railway system of British India with an aggregate length of 16,000 miles is, he points out, being pushed rapidly onwards; the Quetta railway is already near the Trans-Caspian, which is at the other side of Afghanistan. Why not, he urges, extend General Annenkoff's railway, and connect it with the British Indian system? This measure would, he holds, secure peace between England and Russia, and enable Europe to trade with India by the most direct route of all. M. Vatslik does not see that the cost of railway transit for merchandise is prohibitive, where there is a rival sea route. Mr. Holt Hallett himself, who is so strong in his conviction that the trade of China can be opened up to the Lancashire millowners by a railway across Siam to Yunnan, guaranteed by the Government of India, must pale his ineffectual fires in presence of this Russian enthusiast who states that once Annenkoff's railway is connected with the Indian system, "Russia may quietly await the day which shall witness the completion of a railway that, beginning at Shanghai, shall traverse the whole of China, and another, starting from the mouths of the Ganges and traversing the whole of India, shall meet in the very heart of her European Empire!" This will be a big thing in railways, it must be allowed. But if anything is yet established it is that the through traffic on railways of such inordinate length cannot possibly pay. Besides, as Mr. Westland pointed out to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, such schemes pre-suppose the building of great railways in China—China is not at present likely to do anything of the kind. The internal communication in the Celestial Empire depends upon an immense system of canals which intersect the country in every direction and render railways in great measure superfluous, as well as difficult and costly to construct. Such details are not of a nature to discourage men of unbounded faith looking forward to a paradise of railways, but Mr. Holt Hallett and M. Vatslik would have done well to remember that the water-ways of the Heathen Chinee are peculiar. The canals of China have to be taken into account before constructing lines at other people's cost up to the Chinese frontier either in the distant south or in the remoter north, in the hope of directing the trade of China from the great sea-ports to stations yet to be.

Baron Reuter and his backers, political and financial, doubtless know what they are about in obtaining this momentous instrument from the Shah. The banking operations will probably yield immense profits before the Shah is finally reduced to the position of hopeless embarrassment which led to the exile of the Khedive Ismail. The prospect of opening up the whole of Persia, including Khorassan, attributed to them by the Russian publicist, seems at first sight to be quite as visionary as the notion of diverting the trade of India from Bombay and Calcutta, and that of China from Canton and Shanghai to Central Asia, that Russia might become rich by carrying eastern produce the rest of the way to Europe in railway wagons. That the opening up of the Karun to steam navigation will bring Indian and European goods two hundred miles nearer the Northern Persian markets before the bales are transferred to the pack saddles of mules and horses is a certain gain, and there is no doubt that British commerce must reap considerable advantage from the facilities thus acquired. Persia will obtain a proportionate benefit by the reduction in the cost of sending raw produce to the nearest port for shipment. But it is quite another thing to build railways that will have to surmount ghauts twice the height of those which have to be breasted in India by railways into the interior. The cost of working railways up and down such steep inclines will be heavy. Persia is by no means a densely-populated country, and the area of territory suitable for cultivation bears but a small proportion to the distances to be traversed. These considerations, of course, tell equally in regard to the hopes of securing a large trade with Persia to feed the Trans-Caspian Railway in which M. Vastlik indulges. That the Trans-Caspian Province cannot itself yield any profit to Russia is shown by a writer in the *Novoe Vremya*, whose instructive paper is appended by Colonel Gowan to his translation of M. Vastlik's brochure. The latter lays stress on the amount of the traffic which has already sprung up, and essays to show that the nine hundred Russian cotton mills, which have hitherto received their supplies of the raw material from India and America, now receive cotton from Central Asia, and will eventually draw their whole supply from that region, the fertility of which will receive a new development under Russian supervision. The contributor to the *Novoe Vremya* admits that official information shows that the Province, on account of the sterility of the greater portion of its area and the sparseness of its population, can never yield a revenue to Russia, and that in the vast economy of the Empire Trans-Caspia can only play a very infinitesimal part. The Province is a trade medium between Central Asia and Russia; but of itself it cannot yield any remunerative trade. The Akhal and the Tekke oasis is three hundred and fifty miles long by from seven to fourteen miles broad, and the Merv oasis has only four hundred thousand acres suitable for cultivation. The region is on the whole treeless; M. Vatslik states that millions of trees have been planted by the new masters of the country; but it has yet to be seen whether they will grow, and supply timber for building and fuel. In a degree this description of Trans-Caspia would apply to the greater part of Persia. The railway has become possible as a means of civilization in Central Asia owing to the fortunate circumstance that mineral oil is at hand in Baku and to the east of the Caspian, to supply abundant fuel. In Persia—to which Baku once belonged—there is, so far as is known, no similar supply of petroleum; there is some coal, but whether in paying quantities has yet to be determined; the importation of coal from England would add heavily to the cost of working railways on the high plateau of Iran. The opening up of the Karun river can be effected happily without the cost entailed by the construction of railways in upper Persia.

ORDERS have, we understand, lately been issued on the project for the water-works of the town of Dhulia, the head-quarters of the Khandesh district. The proposed reservoir is estimated to cost a little over one lakh of rupees, and its construction on behalf of the Dhulia Municipality has been entrusted to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh. This work will, it is understood, be a considerable help in supplying the Bhils, who are in some distress owing to the scanty rainfall of 1888, with remunerative work, and will ultimately be a great benefit to the flourishing and interesting town of Dhulia. A much larger scheme, costing over six lakhs of rupees, has also been sanctioned for the tour of Ahmedabad, the work of which has been undertaken on behalf of the Ahmedabad Municipality by the Executive of that district. We trust that this very important scheme will be pushed on to completion with all possible speed, as the sanitary state of Ahmedabad shows how much a good supply of water is needed in that city.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday had before them again the consideration of the employme of a clerk of works for the new Municipal offic and Dr. Blaney moved the adoption of the Stand Committee's recommendation that Mr. Sitta Khanderao be appointed half-time clerk at a s of Rs. 250 per mensem. Mr. Pheroshah M charged the Standing Committee with treating Corporation in a very curt and off-hand man He was of the opinion, although he did not m that Mr. Sittaram should be appointed a full-t clerk. Mr. Sayani, however, moved that the C poration should stick to their opinion that a fu time clerk should be employed, and the amendme was carried.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation terday Mr. Carroll proposed the sanction of advance from current revenue of one lakh of r to provide for works at Malabar Hill reserv debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. said the resolution was not in order, as S Fowler's report should first have been s and Dr. Balchandra moved that the who should be remitted back to the Standin tee, as he did not understand how p scheme should be passed piecemeal. ment, on a vote, was carried.

THE High Court re-opened termination of the May vacation Side, Mr. Justice Bayley, after bers' business, sat in one Divis Justice Parsons in the other. Side, the Chief Justice, Sir C in the first Division Court with while Mr. Justice Scott sat with Mr. Justice Jardine. M any of the courts regarding Saheb V. N. Mandlik, late G during the vacation.

THE Allahabad paper says a man in Simla purchased a half-share in Vanderhide's ticket in the Bengal Club Derby Sweep, which drew the winner, Donovan, for twenty-one thousand rupees. Our contemporary, however, does not know the whole story. The well-known sportsman was Lord William Beresford, and his partners in the ticket were more numerous than he imagined. Mr. Van

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRUSADE AGAINST BOULANGISTS.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The Paris police have seized numerous documents and letters belonging to General Boulanger.

A Boulangist banquet, which was to have been given at Angouleine, has been forbidden by the authorities.

M. Laguerre and three other members of the Chamber of Deputies have been arrested for making inflammatory speeches in the streets.

ROYAL VISITORS TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, JUNE 9.

The Shah of Persia arrived here to-day on a visit to the Emperor William.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has arrived here, and is the guest of the Emperor William.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and family have gone to Paris to visit the Exhibition.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

Mr. Luke, C.I.E., of the Telegraph Department, goes to Madras as Superintendent.

Colonel Attaulla Khan, British Agent at the Amir's Court, is about to retire.

Colonel Ommaney, Commissioner of Peshawur, has been granted a year's extension of service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

Market closed owing to holidays until Wednesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left morning.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, for and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 9.

MacIver Line steamer Lycia, bound for Plyand Antwerp, left the Canal this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 10.

he mail steamer Arcadia, from Aden, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 9.

10 p.m.	83·0

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

m.	82·4
... ...	85·0
... ...	87·0
... ...	85·4

PHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 7.)

NATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect.

—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

rfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

t. perfect. *Via* Amoor, per-

fect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

angkok, via Saigon, right.

closes for Aden on Tuesday

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 10.—Pressure has fallen in the Indus Valley, Madras, Lower Bengal, and Upper Burma and has risen elsewhere, and briskly in North-Western India and the south-west coast. A large shallow depression overlies at the northwest of the Bay, Lower Bengal, Orissa, Ganjam, and the east of the Central Provinces. A second depression also exists over Sind. Pressure is highest in Malabar, and normal westerly and southwesterly winds prevail on the west coast. Elsewhere winds are cyclonic, and are circulating around the two depressions. Temperature has fallen, except in Burma and Assam. The fall is large in Upper India. Rain has been general, but nowhere very heavy.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Bycullah.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	4 93	6 43	5 60	4 5
June 7, Friday	3 19	6 43	3 90	2 54
„ 8, Saturday ...	0 30	...	0 30	0 24
„ 9, Sunday	0 57	1 2	0 95	0 99
Total...	5 80	7 45	6 85	6 83
Total of corresponding date last year.....	3 49	3 48	3 22	5 46

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

HIS EXCELLENCY SENHOR VASCO GUEDES, the Governor-General of Goa, received His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun on Saturday evening at the Esplanade Hotel, where His Excellency is residing. The Governor-General, Lady Guedes, and the staff attended mass on Sunday at the Colaba chapel. The Bishop, owing to a pre-engagement to attend the Thirteen Hours' Adoration at St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, was not present to receive the Governor-General, but his secretary, the Very Rev. Calejo, showed His Excellency over the "Hospicio." His Excellency remarked that the building did not possess sufficient accommodation for the residence of a Bishop, and enquired what would be the cost of raising a storey to it. He was informed that about fifteen or twenty thousand rupees would be enough, and he promised to try and secure the necessary amount for extending the accommodation. His Excellency with his staff will leave for Goa this morning by the G. I. P. Railway. Senhor Vasco Guedes comes to govern Portuguese India after he has passed his meridian, but His Excellency brings with him the experience of several years as Governor of Mozambique, Angola, and Cape Verde.

MR. A. C. TUTE, Magistrate, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate of the first grade and is posted to Cuttack. He will act as Magistrate and Collector of that district during the absence of Mr. Tute. Mr. F. C. Daly, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Nuddea. Mr. H. A. Reily, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is transferred to Monghyr. Mr. W. C. Fasson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months. The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, is allowed leave for three months, and Mr. C. H. Tawney, Principal, Presidency College, is appointed to act for him. Mr. A. Pedler, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as Principal of that institution, Surgeon-Major W. Owen, Officiating Civil Surgeon Jessore, is appointed to act as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar. Surgeon-Major G. Price, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpur.

SPORT AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 9.

THE big game season at Mahableshwar has been the best known there for many years, and it closed on Saturday, the 8th inst., with the slaughter of a third tiger, the biggest by far yet brought to hand. On Friday evening *kubber* was brought in that a buffalo and a cow had been killed near Elphinstone Point. The weather was by no means tempting. Rain was falling nearly all day, and thick fogs buried everything in a grey pall, and no more than five sportsmen proved sufficiently keen to turn up at the rendezvous at Old Mahableshwar on Saturday morning at 8 a.m., namely, Colonel Lyttelton, Major Parker Jervis, Capt. Forbes, Capt. Herbert, and Capt. Ferguson. There was also a difficulty in procuring beaters, so that the prospects of sport looked no brighter than the weather. However, after some delay, about 40 beaters were collected, and the party went off in the direction of Elphinstone Point. The guns were stationed along a nullah, which runs from the road towards the south where the jungle was so thick that it was difficult to command more than twenty or thirty yards from any of the stands where the guns were posted, most of them being in low trees and one on a rock. The beaters were to drive the jungle from about 400 yards from the bungalow towards Mahableshwar village, and accordingly after a brief delay the usual chorus of howls, horns, and kerosine tins was heard, increasing in noise as it approached the line of guns.

It should be noted that the weather had improved, the rain had stopped, the fog occasionally lifted, and there were even some gleams of sunshine. After the beat had lasted about half an hour, it came to a halt, the reason of which was speedily explained by a beater, who came round the flank, and announced that the tiger was there sure enough, but in a very bad humour and declining to move, and that the beaters, naturally enough, were afraid to come on and had mostly got up into trees. As the tiger refused to come to the guns, the guns had to go to the tiger, and were just assembling for that purpose when the tiger changed his mind, and news came that he was advancing. The guns had not long been in their trees, to which they hastily repaired, when the tiger made his appearance in front of Colonel Lyttelton and Major Jervis and Captain Forbes—the two latter being in one tree—who were posted very near together. The Colonel saw him first and let drive at him, and rolled him over in front of the other two.

He lay motionless for quite a minute, and they did not fire at him, thinking he was dead, but he suddenly got up and wheeled round back into the jungle. Major Jervis fired after him, and knocked him over again; but he managed to clear off, and so it became necessary to follow him up. There was plenty of blood, hair, and other signs of severe wounds to track him by, and though it was pretty certain that the first bullet had hit him in the head, the prevailing opinion was that he had only been stunned. The jungle was very thick, and it was determined to adopt the same plan as that followed last month when Captain Herbert's tigress was pursued, namely, for the guns to close up together, while three men cut their way through the bushes, the rifles being carried at the ready over the heads of the pioneers who were crouching on the ground.

Progress was very slow and the track very circuitous, and if the tiger had been himself acquainted with the rudiments of tactics he might have brought off a flank attack of a dangerous character, it being very difficult to raise the guns to the shoulder in any direction but the front. However, nothing of the sort occurred, and after a laborious pursuit of more than half an hour, a smell, that reminded those present of the Victoria Gardens, betokened that the quarry was not far off. The jungle now became slightly less dense, and the five guns got into line, and leaving the cutters behind moved on and came on the tiger lying down, but with his head raised and looking as if he would charge if he could. But this was beyond his failing powers, and a bullet from Major Jervis put him out of his pain. An examination of the carcase showed that Colonel Lyttelton's bullet had hit him just over the right eye and Major Jervis's first rather far back in the body, and the *post-mortem* revealed that his skull had been smashed, there being a hole as big as an oak leaf over his eye, which was knocked out, while the bullet, a four hundred and fifty express had gone into his brain. In spite of this he had covered about 200 yards in his flight, and was alive more than an hour after receiving this wound, to say nothing of the other.

In this manner did the season close, and Colonel Lyttelton, who has been pursuing tigers at Mahableshwar for five seasons, at last met with success. There have probably been seven tigers in the neighbourhood this year, and the prospects of sport in the cold season promise well.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain G. Stewart, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Togg	Mr and Mrs Harris
Mr D Lumsden	Rev Chas W Fowler
Mr F D Topham	Mr W H Wickham
Mr H L Winter	Mr L Hale
Mr R McCullough	Mr W L Harvey
Mr Alex Izat	Mr B W Cantopher
Mr E Head	Col M F Stakes
Mr A Coates	Mr J C Rogers
Mr W Hutton	Mr O'Brian
Mrs Judd and child	Col G C Barton
Mr and Mrs Stainton and 2 children	Col R Leigh
	Capt D Macpherson
Mr and Mrs Cooper and 4 children	Mr W E Wimble
	Mr R Brown
Mr G Harford	Mr Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy
Mr H M Becher	Mr J E Crawshaw

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E B Francis	Mr R Trevethick
Mr Saunders	Mr Alfred B Hallis
Mr O M Monks	Mr W Guller
Mr J E Paul	Mr F R Cunradi
Captain H S Blacks	Col P Ommaney
Mr K Murray	Mr A Leventhorpe
Mr Young	Mr Max Denso
Col Dale	

FOR VENICE.—Major H B Moffat.

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Assam, Capt G W F Browne, 18th June, 1889—

FOR LONDON—Mr E J Marshall.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr T R Wynne, Dr R A S Chard, and Mrs Berry and infant.

Per s.s. Sutlej, Capt W D Worcester, 25th June, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr D H Allen and Mr J N A Eaton.
FOR LONDON—Major C Norcott, Mr R H G Irvine, Count Hoyos, and Count Azeehenye.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt H T Weighell, 2nd July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C Fasson, Revd E Jermyn, and Mr H B Taylor.
FOR LONDON—Mr J B Powell and Rev I Allen.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W Longmuir, Mr J E Cooke, Rev George Billings, and Mr I S Dibben and friend.

Per s s Peshawur, Capt F H Moule, 9th July, 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G E Howse.
FOR LONDON—Miss Smith, Col Lane, Mr A Blexsley and Miss Saxby.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 16th July 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Col and Mrs Home, Surg-Genl Costello, Mr T C Plowden, and Col Bunbury.

MR. DYSON'S DEATH.

A Magwe telegram says that Mr. Dyson was on his way down to Minbu for an examination. He had ten mounted police with him and halted at Mahalaga, where he heard that a gang of twelve dacoits had been seen near Tawetson. He accordingly started for the place with his escort and ten Burmese police, but on arriving found that the dacoits had gone. Following their track he came on the gang after proceeding about a mile. The dacoits opened fire and the police extended and replied. The havildar was shot dead, and Mr. Dyson stood over him, but was in turn hit by a bullet in the stomach. He managed to retire thirty paces and then fell. His men joined him, fighting as they fell back. Some Burman constables carried Mr. Dyson until he expired, and then, after hiding his body in the jungle, the police withdrew. The following day both bodies were recovered unmutilated, and they were buried at Mahalaga. The dacoits lost one man killed, and four were seen to fall; one gun was taken; whilst one Snider and forty rounds of ammunition fell into the hands of the dacoits. They are reported to have gone east. Mr. Whitney, Assistant Superintendent, attacked sixteen dacoits of Oktamma's gang on the 5th inst., killing two and capturing one. Four guns were also taken. Since the 20th May thirty-four of Byaingyi's gang have been either killed, captured or have surrendered. Twenty-one of their guns have also fallen into our hands.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal offices Mr. Grattan Geary President occupied the chair, and the other gentlemen present:—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Captain W. P. Walshe, the Hon. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani; Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Framjee Dorabjee Divecha; Messrs. A. G. Viegas, R. Gilbert, J. S. Alston, H. C. Barder, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Harold R. King, G. W. Roughton, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Bungwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiwanjee Jamshedjee Modi, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Suroff, Meherjeebhai Rastamjee Setna, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, NaorojeeBeicamjee Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Varjeevundas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Rai-Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabjee, Bairamjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Pherozeehah Merwanjee Mehta, and Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Setna.

A NEW MEMBER.

Government Resolution, General Daparment, dated 6th May 1889, was read stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Amrudin Tyabji to be a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, resigned, on the motion of Mr. D. Framji, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani. The resolution was recorded.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Dr. Blaney moved:—That, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolutions Nos. 36 and 747, dated respectively 3rd April and 16th May last, sanction be given to the employment of the necessary subordinate establishment for the estimated period of 42 months at Rs. 523 per mensem for the New Municipal Office Building, of which eleven instalments for the current year, amounting to Rs. 5,753, and to extra contingencies for printing, stationery, boarding, etc., Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 1,000 are required in the current year. That Mr. Sitaram Khanderao be appointed clerk of the works on a salary of Rs. 253 a month, on the distinct understanding that he gives all time that may be necessary for the proper supervision and measurements of the building and any other work in connection therewith under the orders of the architect.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that he was of opinion that the Standing Committee had treated the Municipal Corporation in a very curt and off-hand manner. The matter had been sent for their consideration after it had taken up a great deal of time and trouble on the part of the Corporation, and it was so sent up for the purpose of obtaining a full-time clerk. He could imagine the Standing Committee differing in its opinion from their own, but he thought the least it could do would be to give its reasons for so differing. Had they given one single reason for so doing? Under those circumstances he thought he was quite right in saying that the Standing Committee had treated them in an off-hand and discourteous manner, and as the Standing Committee was no more than a committee of the Corporation, he thought that it had behaved in an improper manner. He would like to know why this question of half-time clerks should crop up only now? He therefore proposed that Mr. Sitaram should be employed as a full-time clerk.

Mr. Carroll said that he did not think the Standing Committee was guilty of any discourtesy in what it had done. So much time and thought had been bestowed on the subject that it had endeavoured to put its opinion in as precise language as possible. As for the half-time clerk matter, it was all the same whether Mr. Sitaram was a half-time or a whole-time clerk. They all knew Mr. Stevenson was responsible for the work and he would have it done.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani was of opinion that the Corporation ought to stick to their opinion that a full-time clerk should be retained and moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Kote supported the last speaker and said that the servant of an individual or a company should be required to give his whole time to his work.

On being put to the vote Mr. Sayani's amendment was carried by a large majority.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Mr. Carroll proposed that the Corporation should sanction the payment of an advance from current revenue of one lakh of rupees, pending the raising of a loan required to meet the necessary capital charges, to provide for the execution of the following works at Malabar Hill Reservoir recommended by Sir John Fowler:—For providing an asphalte or concrete surface on the floor of the settling basin, Rs 75,000; provision of turbine, overflow, and sludge pipes, Rs. 11,500; cushions for outlet of filters, Rs. 9,800; repointing walls of distributing basin, Rs. 1,630. Mr. Carroll explained that the leakage of water from the reservoir was very great, so great that it caused a small stream of water to run from the foot of the hill to the sea.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee.

Mr. Sayani said that the resolution was not in order, as Sir John Fowler's report should first have been read, and after that was discussed a proposition to sanction the matter should have been put forward.

Mr. Roughton wished to know whether this sum was the whole of the expenditure which Sir John Fowler's scheme involved.

Dr. Cowasjee replied that it was only a part of Sir John Fowler's scheme—that part of it which was required to be attended to at once.

Dr. Balchander proposed that the whole scheme should be referred back to the Standing Committee for their consideration as a whole. He did not see how portions of a scheme should be taken and passed piecemeal.

Dr. Arnott said he would vote with Mr. Carroll. He knew the town was suffering from a great wastage of water, which could ill be spared.

Mr. Carroll said:—The whole of Sir John Fowler's scheme would involve an expenditure of over eleven lakhs; these particular items of the scheme were of a very urgent nature, and it was the opinion of all experts that the work should commence about September. In the meanwhile it was necessary to provide material and labour. If the work were not taken up at the time proposed, it would not be ready for the coming monsoon. This proposition was not the thin end of the wedge, as suggested; but it had been put before the Corporation on its own merits without any reference to works that might afterwards be brought forward.

On the matter being put to the vote, Dr. Balchandra's amendment was carried by 23 votes to 7.

After some further business the Corporation adjourned.

BURGLARY AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the course of last week a case of "Burglary at Bandora," was given publicity to in your columns, in which it was stated that a house had been broken into by means of a duplicate key and a sum of money and wearing apparel to the aggregate value of Rs. 500 had been made off with by the burglars. "The perpetrators of the theft," the paragraph stated, "have hitherto not been identified and are still at large." This bespeaks not a little audacity on the part of the thieves, and demands the strictest vigilance from the Thana police. The purport of this letter is to bring to the notice of the Superintendent of Police of the Thana District that suspicious characters have been met with of late in Bandora. Last Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a man wearing a slouched hat and of generally unattractive appearance might have been seen walking about the roads in Bandora in rather a suspicious way. The attention of the police, I believe, was drawn to his presence, but they seemed rather timid to approach him and allowed him to roam at large. This suspicious-looking character, if in Bombay, would certainly have been arrested.—Yours, &c.,

AN INHABITANT.

Bandora, 9th June.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 8th June 1889:—

	Ghadechi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Previously reported.	1 26	0 54	0 47	1 2	1 22	0 30
On the 8th June.....	0 1	...	0 13	...	...	0 37
Total up to date...	1 27	0 54	0 60	1 2	1 22	0 67

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Association, 53, Medows Street, Mr. W. Bedford presiding. Mr. C. A. Cuttriss, the general, secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the Council for the year 1888.

The report stated that the Council had great pleasure in presenting to the members the sixth report of the administration of the Association as required by the rules. The past year had been an exceptionally busy one as respected the executive members in Bombay, in consequence of the work of revising the rules of the Association and the necessity for members of the Standing Committee watching the working of the office. There were 12 ordinary, 9 adjourned, and 6 special meetings of the Council, and the members of the Standing Committee met on 34 occasions, so that in all there had been 61 after-office assemblings by business men to confer and decide on matters affecting the interests of the Association. Besides these, there had been several ordinary and special meetings of the trustees of the Death Benefit Fund (who were also members of the Council) for the revision of the rules. In taking up the work of revising the rules in 1888, the Council felt that there was urgent necessity to bring about, as early as possible, the changes suggested by experience. The revision was completed during the year, but it had not been possible to give effect to the new rules until lately. So much time was taken up in this work that it was found impossible to give attention to other suggestions brought forward. No new proposals had, therefore, been developed during the year, although the year had been one of steady progress in numerical strength, in influence with the community, and in any accumulation of funds. During 1888, 100 new names of members were registered against 46 resigned and deceased, making the total on the register 1,219, or 54 in excess of the previous year. In the privious year's report mention was made of the action of the Council for obtaining for Eurassians employed on the G. I. P. Railway the same rates of pay allowance as, and equal privileges in other respects with Europeans. As yet no satisfactory result had been attained, and it was a matter for regret that no report had reached the Council from Mr. Sydenham Smith, who was authorised to represent the matter to the directors of the Railway Company in London. The Council believed that their disappointment was largely due to the death of the then agent of the Railway Company in Bombay, Mr. Wilson Bell, who had secured the highest esteem of the railway community for the interest he had taken in their welfare and his fairness to all irrespective of race or colour. The Council intended to take an early opportunity of again pressing the claims of the community on the consideration of the railway authorities. If necessary, the Council would be prepared to approach the local Government and the Government of India with appeal for interference on the grounds of State guarantee and right of control in the administration of the railway. The *Anglo-Indian Advocate*, the journal of the Association, continued, in a quiet and unostentatious way, to fulfil the purpose for which it was established, but the managing committee regretted that it was not yet in a position to dispense with the subsidy granted from the general funds. The number of subscribers, which had been gradually increasing, was now about 300. The *Advocate* was endeavouring to carry into effect the excellent suggestion made by Lord Reay, at the distribution of school prizes, regarding the importance of training lads for the avocation of responsible journalists. When the paper had a larger circulation, the committee hoped to issue it in an enlarged form and as a weekly journal. The paper continued under the management of Mr. Spilling, to whom the best thanks were due for his endeavours to make it interesting to all. The thanks of the Council were also due to those gentlemen who lent their services in editing the paper. The educational fund had continued to assist the community, by the grant of monthly stipends, the disposal of which was decided upon by ballot, as provided in the rules. The total amount paid during the year was Rs. 940, leaving Rs. 50 to add to the balance of the fund. The Loan and Deposit Society continued to increase in stability and popularity as an investment for small savings, and as a convenience to members of the Association needing temporary money assistance. The principle was one of co-operation, and the management was strictly confidential. The subscribed capital has increased by Rs. 3,246 and the additional number of shares allotted was 330. In connection with the Death Benefit Fund, the Council recorded with great regret the removal by death of fourteen members, and that the enforcement of the rules still further reduced its membership by over 100. This large reduction was rendered necessary by the continued neglect of many to the rules of the fund, but it had been compensated for by an accretion of new members. The register at the end of the year showed a total of 599 members. The amount received on calls and paid to the nominees of deceased members during the year was Rs. 9,057, which, added to the Rs. 11,394-9-0 paid up to the end of 1887, gave a total of Rs. 20,451-9-0, paid to the nominees of deceased members, and was indicative of the assistance afforded to all who had been partakers in the good resulting from the care and foresight of promoters of the fund. The balance standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st December 1888 was Rs. 8,040-13-10, including trust money. The rules of the fund, after long and careful consideration, had been considerably remodelled and reframed. The Council did not think that the benefits of the Death Benefit Fund were as widely known as they should be. With one exception, the branches had worked satisfactorily on the whole, and the accounts had been rendered with punctuality.

Mr. Brennan remarked that the Rs. 600 a year paid to the *Anglo-Indian Advocate* was a waste of money, and that the subsidy to the paper should be discontinued in future. He found fault with the administration of the educational fund, and proposed that the consideration of the report and the accounts be postponed.

The chairman said the meeting should either accept or reject the report and accounts. That was the only business before the meeting.

Mr. Brennan thereupon proposed that the report and accounts be rejected.

Mr. Rule seconded the proposition.

Mr. Walshe said the report and the accounts had been prepared after great trouble and labour, and it would be a pity to send them back. It would not be fair

It was proposed by Fritchley as an amendment, seconded by Mr. E. Kees, that the report and accounts be accepted and adopted.

After some further discussion, Mr. Brennan withdrew his proposition.

The amendment for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put to the vote and passed unanimously.

The chairman then announced the result of the voting lists for the election of a new Council.

The proceedings terminated at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

THE closing of the charitable eye and ear infirmary at Bombay, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is merely a local matter, but it is a bad precedent, and the local Municipality, which refused to support it, notwithstanding that a large amount was offered by a Parsi millionaire for the construction of a building, and notwithstanding that the services of the Surgeon were given gratuitously, has set a bad example to others of its kind elsewhere. The infirmary, the necessity for which has been proved by figures, appealed for support both to the Government and the Municipality; but it was a false trust, for both have declined to have anything to do with it. The fact would seem to be that both Government and Municipality had an idea that by a refusal the public would feel bound to support it, and they accordingly threw the maintenance thereof on that body. The public had encouraged this idea, it is true, by having hitherto supported the institution; which, to considerate minds, would seem the best argument for relieving them; but people do not argue in this wise now, and it was expected that they should continue to give as they had done in the past. Hence the infirmary has been closed as a charitable institution; though the honorary secretary of the deceased institution, who had started it, purposes to proceed with relief on small nominal charges for operations, to cover working expenses. There will now be many in Bombay who having eyes will not see and having ears will not hear; and this has been decided by a majority of two in the local Municipality.

I HEAR, says *Truth*, that the well-known sporting estate of Elvedon, near Thetford, has been sold by the trustees of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to Sir Edward Guinness. Only a very rich man could now afford to possess this property, as not only is there a large house with costly gardens and grounds, but the whole estate has been converted into a game farm, whereon the shooting is a diversion, compared with which attacking a farm-yard would be lively sport.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 8.

SINCE writing last, the weather has become extremely hot and oppressive. The clouds have been gathering and threatening rain; but yet it has not come, though perhaps it is somewhat premature to expect a downpour yet. Still it is devoutly to be hoped that Baroda will get this season more than its yearly average, as for the past two years it has been very low. As a consequence, this scarcity of rain is beginning to make itself felt in several respects, and the water-supply in the cantonment, city, and suburbs is very poor indeed. The prices of wheat, rice, bajree, &c., have risen very high, nearly two-fold, causing the greatest hardship to the poor. During the past fortnight Baroda has been visited by dust-storms and slight rain, with its usual concomitants of thunder and vivid lightning. It is unusual to have these storms so early in the year, and we hope this is the preamble to a copious rainy season.

Cholera is once more on the decline both here and in the suburbs. It was only a month or two ago that throughout the city hardly a lane had been free from this dire visitor; but through the timely exertions of the medical fathers the number of cases have been gradually diminishing, and it is hoped that in a month more the epidemic will be effectually stamped out.

The 24th being Her Majesty the Queen's birthday it was observed as a general holiday by all communities, the city presenting a gay appearance. All the public offices, the post office, and the Residency were closed. Early in the morning the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Nicoletts, paraded in review order. A *feu-de-joie* was fired, and the regiment then marched to quarters. The usual Darbar at the Residency and the grand turn-out of the State troops were dispensed with in consequence of the absence of H. H. the Maharaja from his capital.

The papers in connection with the case of Naib Surnobut Basti Singh Dunia Singh Chauhan have been submitted to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for orders. General Hardie and Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Dorabjee, I hear, have given elaborate opinions in the case, impressing on the higher authorities the advisability of convening a court-martial.

THE WORK OF THE MISSIONARY SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

A WRITER in the Madras *Hindu* speaks with rare candour of the point of view from which educated natives regard the higher education given in Missionary Schools and Colleges. What he begins by saying has proved a failure in so far as the attempt to evangelise India has been made:—

India owes a great deal to the Missionaries. They were the pioneers of English education in this country, and in recent times have taken a conspicuous part in the higher education of Indian youths. They have elevated to a higher social position, some of the lowest classes of Indian society, which the pride or indifference of the Brahmin had allowed to grovel in ignorance and poverty. They have taught us the necessity for Hindu religious organisations. They have been to a small extent compensating for the annual drain on the Indian Exchequer. The evil effects of the retrograde step taken by the Government in the matter of Collegiate Education, is hardly felt by the people, because of the liberal support given by the rich Missionary Societies to the cause of Higher Education. The Madras Christian College and St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, are among the popular institutions in our Presidency; and if the Missionaries should in a body give up their connexion with Higher Education there must follow a sore education crisis. There is little money in India to maintain indigenous colleges, and there are not many men to conduct them efficiently. The Middle and High School now supported by indigenous enterprize are neither healthy nor hopeful. The unrestrained competition which prevails among schools in different localities, has banished discipline from these institutions and is fostering a spirit of irreverence and intractability in the pliant youths. Nor are the influences under which they are brought up in colleges such as to counteract those early tendencies. The reactionary policy of the Government has deprived the school-master of his independence and has thrown the Indian youths upon the mercy of the Christian Societies, who have adopted the double policy of wheedling both Christian and the heathen contributors to their funds.

While admitting thus cheerfully the advantages conferred by the Missionaries, the writer cynically discounts their motives:—

The policy of our missionary friends reminds one of the Gunpowder Plot of Guy Fawkes to blow up the stronghold of British Freedom. No end however noble can justify a wrong means to attain it. In their eagerness for the propogation of Christianity, they are unable to profit by the lessons of the past or to read the signs of the present. True that large numbers of Indian youths resort to the quasi-Christian institutions, but it has become evident that they resort, not out of hunger for any spiritual food, but to avail themselves of the cheap education and the large material advantages which the influential distributors of the mission funds hold out to them. True also, that the Bible classes are well attended and the Bible examinations yield satisfactory results; but they do so, because the shrewd and poverty-stricken youth knows that it is the best way of securing the good-will of the Reverend principal to obtain a good certificate of conduct and to get a large share of the benefits at his disposal. If in the Bible classes he hears patiently his gods scoffed at, his national customs abused, his parents insulted as fetish worshippers, and himself called a moral coward, it is because he finds them to be the necessary evils attendant on cheap education.

The hopelessness of the task of converting the natives of India is then dwelt upon:—

Every Hindu is by his birth, history, and home education an irrevocable fatalist, and this belief in fatality makes him submit to misfortunes and bear insults with a calmness inexplicable to strangers, and sometimes provoking to the offenders. The Puranas and traditions have placed before him the highest and the most extravagent ideals of truth, love, piety and self-sacrifice. His ideal of a moral preacher is quite different from those whom he meets in his colleges and schools. Men who have foresworn neither flesh nor wine nor women, nor even the desire of wealth, cannot with much effect appeal to his religious sensibility. The Hindu youth believes that Christainity has no new doctrine to expound to him. He reads that Hinduism has withstood the shock of iconoclast Mahomedanism that preached the worship of only one God; and of Buddhism, which inculates a code of morality the most perfect ever found in any religion, inclusive of Christianity. He wonders why these reverend gentlemen who abandoned their more legitimate work, the regeneration of their countrymen and co-religionists, profess so much pity for his suffering soul. He half suspects the sincerity and honesty of their professions, and is more than convinced that one heaps up insults, and the other submits to them, from the same motive—to secure a good living, and in the case of both, it is not the will, but poverty that consents. The false position occupied by the giver and the receiver cannot produce perfect types of sincere and independent men. On some young minds, the only effect of the Bible lessons, is one of utter atathy; or on others, a feeling of regret for the blind bigotry which passes unmerited condemnation on institutions held so sacred by the elders and sages of his country. In a few minds, the effects are more deplorable; the zealous missionary in his attempt to undermine the faith in Hinduism, destroys faith, the basis of all religions, and breeds scepticism; in trying to alienate them from their home and parents, he tears asunder all ties of gratitude and obligation that bind them to their benefactors; ridiculing their gods and sages, he nips the growing love for sanctity and wisdom, and converts them into scoffers; and if their students turn seditious, ungrateful, hypocritical, irreverent, they must only thank themselves; for they can hope to reap only as they sow.

THE wirepullers at the Vatican, according to *Truth*, have played their cards in connection with the projected marriage between the Crown Prince of Italy and the Princess Clementine of Belgium in such a way as bitterly to exasperate both King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, for they ostensibly favoured the match and only took steps to stop it when the negotiations were far advanced, so that it has been broken off under circumstances very mortifying to the Quirinal. It is now very likely that a marriage will be arranged between the Crown Prince and the Princess Margaret of Prussia, the youngest sister of the Emperor William, and both His Majesty and the Empress Frederick would regard such a match with the greatest possible satisfaction.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting, which was held on the 6th instant:—

BOARD OF TRADE SURVEYORS.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 70, dated 8th March, 1889, ordering a copy of certain correspondence, which had taken place with the Port Officer, Bombay, and with the Government Solicitor, regarding the appointment of surveyors for the port by the Board of Trade for the purposes of the English Merchant Shipping Act, to be forwarded to the Government of India, with the view of obtaining the appointment of the officers suggested by the Port Officer, namely, the Assistant Port Officer, the Harbour Master, the Assistant Conservator, and the surveyors of steam-ships.

The Resolution further orders certain measuring fees, which had been levied in the case of the s. s. Sultan, to be refunded in consequence of the Government Solicitor's opinion that no such fees can be levied till the appointment of surveyors by the Board of Trade.

CLOCK TOWER FOR THE DOCKS.

Submitted report by the Acting Engineer, dated 17th May, laying before the Trustees the undernoted tenders which had been received for supplying and erecting a clock and time-ball on the tower at the dock and traffic offices now in course of construction, namely:—

Clock chronometer and time-ball apparatus, delivered f. o. b. at London, from Dent and Co., London, for £710;

Clock chronometer and time-ball apparatus, delivered at Prince's Dock, from Ritchie and Co., Edinburgh, £491, at 1s. 4d. per rupee, Rs. 7,365, landing charges, Rs. 100; erections, Rs. 500—total Rs. 7,965.

Clock chronometer and time-ball apparatus, delivered at Prince's Dock, by Lund and Blockley, Bombay, for £396-15, at 1s. 4d. per rupee, Rs. 5,951; mast, Rs. 750; erections, Rs. 500;—total Rs. 7,201.

He further states that the cost of fitting the clocks for lighting by gas would be Rs. 255, and the annual maintenance Rs. 1,440. He states also that Messrs. Dent and Ritchie both strongly urge that the drop of the ball be reduced from 20 to 10 feet, and this recommendation he supports.

Submitted minute by acting Chairman, concurred in by the other members of the Dock Committee, recommending that the lowest tender, namely, that of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, should be accepted; that with regard to the illumination

THE JAINS IN PROGRESS.

On Saturday night there was a gathering of the leading members of the Jain community of Bombay in the Jain School building at Poydowni for the distribution of prizes from Rao Bishenchand Bahadur of Calcutta and to transact other business. Seth Motichand Harakchand presided. The following questions were discussed :—(1) The prospering state of the branch Jain Shala at Palitana;(2)the unsatisfactory management of the staff of the firm of Setha Anandji Kalianji at Palitana ; (3) the assistance of Rs. 4,000 from the Kutch Jains ; (4) notice for sale of pure saffron by the Jain Shala ; and (5) the kind assistance from Babu Panalal Punamchand. Several young students recited verses and other poems to the satisfaction and pleasures of the audience. Mr. Amolakshad P. rose, and at the instance of the president read the third annual report. The report was full of importance and very satisfactory as regards the teaching staff, pecuniary state, zeal of the students, distribution of prizes, visits from great men of abroad, &c. Mr. Vridhichand P., honorary secretary, spoke shortly of his visit to Cutch and the misconduct of the firm of Sett Anandji Kalianji, rapid sale of saffron and other important subjects, and read letters from different places in favour of the prospering state of the branch Shala at Palitana. Mr. Amarchand P. Palmer, manager of the Indian and Foreign Agency Company for the Marwari Community, showed the satisfaction of the work, and drew special attention to the hard labour of the president, secretaries, and treasurer. He also gave an effective and enthusiastic address in Hindustani, and commented upon the past and present state of Jainism, and proposed three points for the development of the Jain civilization—(1) Establishment of religious and moral school ; (2) establishment of Jain religious library ; (3) the publication of a fortnightly Jain *patrika*. Also he gave his opinion that religious priests are required to have knowledge of English, local and foreign laws of the present and ancient time, of politics of the present day, deep knowledge of Jain Shastras, other experience of physical and other general sciences, and familiarity of different religions. He then recited a few pieces of Hindustani poetry composed by him in honour of the occasion. The secretaries and treasurers then thanked those who had collected for their valuable assistance on different occasions. After the distribution of prizes, the proceedings terminated.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions had been received into the Bank of Bombay, during the week ending Saturday, the 8th June 1889, on account of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Allarakhia Dewraj	50	0	0
Mr. Ibrahim Hassum	251	0	0
Khan Bahadoor Ruttonji Edulji Kanga, Native Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.	20	0	0
The Master, Engineer, Clerks, and Laborers of National Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	165	7	9
Messrs. Ludha Ibrahim and Co.	500	0	0
Mr. Osman Jamal	150	0	0
Messrs. Nensey Khairaj and Co.	200	0	0
Mr. Sooltanali Heptoollabhai	101	0	0
Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya	101	0	0
Vizirsaheb Bhawdinbhai of Joonagud	500	0	0
Mr. Asurbhoy Veerjee	501	0	0
Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubibbhai	750	0	0
Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapurjee	500	0	0
Secretary Bhownagar Committee Surat Relief Fund	1,500	0	0
Dr. H. C. Joara	5	0	0
The Secretary Bhownuggur Committee Surat Fire Relief Fund	1,500	0	0
Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy	300	0	0
I., a Parsee widow	15	0	0
Aden Committee Surat Fire Relief Fund	559	0	0
Mr. Dadabhoy Kanjibhoy Karamia	200	0	0
Total ..... Rs.	7,868	7	9
Amount previously acknowledged. „	1,20,307	15	0
Grand Total ..... Rs.	1,28,176	6	9

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SCINDIAH'S WIFE.

It is proposed to provide young Maharajah Scindiah with a wife. Scindiah, writes the *Indian Mirror*, is still a mere child, but the presence of a consort appears to be needed in matters of ceremony and ritual, and so agents have been sent out over the Deccan and elsewhere to find a fitting bride, the fitness being chiefly a matter of omens and horoscopes. The marriage ceremony will probably be celebrated next December or January, and is certain to be carried out with great splendour. But as the Government of India stands in *loco parentis* to the Maharajah, it should not encourage child-marriage, while professing to be against it.

THE MAMLATDARS.

The *Mahratta*, of Sunday last, writes :—The last *Government Gazette* contains a notification depriving nine Mamlatdars of their magisterial powers. It does not say why such a step was deemed necessary. But it is too well-known that the official position of these men has been sacrificed to the pleasure of the Secretary of State through the weakness of the Bombay Government. It is not our intention to defend the Mamlatdars. They may be good or bad men. But that is no justification for the Government to deliberately violate the pledges it has solemnly given to these officials. The error is fatal alike in the interests of the Department as in those of the British Rule. The pledges of Government are understood to be the pledges of the Queen-Empress, and seventy years of British Rule has created so much faith in them that when Mr. Ommanney informed the Mamlatdars that in case they told the whole truth the Government guaranteed them immunity from prosecution or from official or departmental punishment or loss, none demanded the Government resolution for inspection or any written guarantee from that officer. It is such unquestioning, implicit, and boundless faith that is now being abused, not because the conditions of the guarantee have been broken—for we have the word of the Hon'ble Sir R West to the effect that there has been no such breach,—but because the Government of Bombay has not the nerve to take up a manly position. . . . By the order already published we fear the Government has almost made its choice, and we make bold to say that that choice is a fatal one. The whole strength and stability of the British power in the East depends upon the conviction that above all that power is honest and true to its word. Will such confidence long survive instances like the present one ?

The *Native Opinion* says :—As one of the upshots of the Crawford case, nine Mamlatdars have been deprived of their Magisterial powers. We do not know how far such a procedure is consistent with the immunity granted by the Bombay Government. It seems that the action was forced upon Lord Reay's Government by the Secretary of State. But we are afraid this will be a bad example, and might be a warning to witnesses in other similar cases. In cases of bribery and misconduct, especially in a high official, it is difficult to bring home the guilt except with the assistance of his victims. But if the victims know that they would be punished for their telling the truth, there would be an end to all revelation. It was considerations like these, which induced Parliament to grant an indemnity to the witnesses in the trial of Lord Macclesfield as we pointed out sometime ago. But the present action appears to be the more unjust when we remember the previous incidents in the career of Mr. Crawford and the manner in which he was indulged by previous administrations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th June, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·639
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	79·2
Relative humidity of Air	·892
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	86·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind.	SSE, SW. E. S. SSW. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	292
Fall of Rain	0·99
Total fall during month	7·15
Total fall during year	7·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 10th June	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

The appointment of Military Secretary at the India Office, which has been given to Major-General Oliver Newmarch, in succession to Lieutenant-General Allen Johnson, is worth 1,200 a year. General Newmarch, says *Atlas*, has the reputation of being a very able official. He was long connected with the military Secretariat under the Government of India, and it was this fact that was considered to constitute his special claim to the home appointment, which he, as a retired officer, must consider himself fortunate in having secured.

GLIMPSES OF PARLIAMENT.

REFORM OR ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Commons on Friday (17th ult.), Mr. Labouchere brought on his annual motion for the abolition of the House of Lords. He told the old story with his customary humour and flippancy, and amused the House by some of his sallies. He pointed out that for the last 150 years, when the House of Lords had disagreed with the House of Commons the Upper Chamber had invariably been proved to be in the wrong. Mr. Wallace seconded the motion and expressed some contempt for the motion that the House of Lords could be improved by the creation of life Peers. He thought that such a plan, instead of diluting the House of Lords, would only "thicken," it for the new life Peers would be appointed by the representatives and friends of the ascendant privileged class, and thus "the evil would be aggravated." There was nothing in the hereditary principle to warrant the breeding of a stock of exceptionally gifted legislators. The greatest fiddler of the age might be ennobled, and Mr. Wallace saw no great reason why he should not be, but it would by no means follow that all his descendants would be "great fiddlers" too any more than it would have been certain had Queen Elizabeth created a Baron Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon that that noble Lord's descendants would have produced a succession of "Hamlets" and "Macbeths." He observed that he failed to see why a man and his descendants should be made legislators for ever because, by means of "soap, blacking, beer, or pills, or any other eatable or drinkable or usable abomination," he had amassed some thousands of pounds, and had been made a Peer. Hereditary honours and legislative powers were "an exploded folly."

Mr. Curzon had an amendment declaring that the House of Lords should not be abolished, but should be improved by the introduction of life peerages and representative peerages. The hon. gentleman's observations fell somewhat flatly after the fun of humour with which Mr. Wallace had delighted the House, but Mr. Curzon discussed the subject fairly well from his own point of view. He pointed out that the Peers were not averse to their own reform on reasonable lines. The debate was continued by Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. Beckett, Earl Compton, and others, and in the end the motion was rejected by 201 against 160.

A TRAGEDY COMEDY IN THE LORDS.

An amusing incident happened in the House of Lords on Monday (20th ult.). Earl Fortescue, who had come down to deliver a long and impressive speech against, allowing women to sit as members of County Councils was robbed of his chance by an unkind fate in a most remarkable way, and the world will never know all the good things that that speech contained, unless, indeed, the noble Earl should take pity upon his fellow-creatures and publish the speech as a pamphlet. The way in which it all came about makes a melancholy tale. The House had been stirred to its depths by the knowledge that Lord Meath was about to try to upset the Constitution by procuring the second reading of his bill to enable women to sit on County Councils. The Tory benches were crowded. When the Earl of Meath rose to move the second reading of his bill he was visibly depressed. He argued that women were eminently fitted to carry on administrative work, and had greatly distinguished themselves as members of School Boards and Boards of Guardians. Anticipating the objection that to seat them in County Councils would only be a preliminary step to seating them in Parliament, he pointed out with an air of the most profound wisdom that there was no analogy at all between the two cases, for Parliament was "political and legislative," while County Councils were only "administrative." Just when he seemed about to leave preliminaries and getting to the very marrow of his matter he suddenly paused and sat down, still looking eagerly about for that support which never came. Then there was an awful pause. Earl Fortescue had undertaken to move its rejection, and he sat waiting for his chance, but unaware, as he beguiled the time by friendly chat with a neighbour, that it had come. At last the Lord Chancellor rose and put the question, and there being apparently not a single voice throughout the Chamber in support of the measure, he declared it lost. Then Earl Fortescue rose with the obvious intention of making that speech, but his opportunity was gone—a fact of which the Lord Chancellor politely reminded him. Lord Fortescue, plaintively owning that he was "deaf and a little blind," stooped to hear what his right-hand neighbour had to say on the subject. Still in doubt, he stooped again to bear the views of his left-hand friend. Then, beginning to speak, he was assailed by cries of "Order," while a few mischievous voices prompted him to "Go on." His misgivings increased ; he stepped across to the Treasury bench to inquire the opinion of a member of the Government on the situation, and an amusing deadlock was the result. Then the Lord Chancellor pointed out that he had put the question to the House and that his decision that the "not-contents have it" had not been challenged. As Lord Fortescue only wanted to oppose the bill, and as the bill had already been defeated, it did not seem to matter very much whether the opposing speech was delivered or not but this was not Lord Fortescue's own view. He was still greatly troubled, and showed evidence of so much concern that at last Earl Granville went to his rescue, and raised a fresh gleam of hope in the noble Lord's mind by suggesting that when the question was put somebody really did challenge the Lord Chancellor's decision. On this Lord Fortescue took heart afresh and once more began his speech. The Lord Chancellor would not hear of it, and pointed out that the opportunity was gone. When the Earl of Kimberley rose to state that he too had heard the decision challenged, the Lord Chancellor gave way but only to the extent of an inch or so. He agreed that if his decision really was challenged he would put the question again and this he proceeded to do, but in a form which would not permit of any resumption of the debate. This time his decision against the bill was unmistakably challenged, and a division took place, but the fate of the bill was never for a moment in doubt, and it was rejected by the tremendous majority of 108 votes to 23. The House then discussed the amendment of the bill which is to regulate the sale of horse-flesh.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the National Debt Bill in Parliament on Thursday, 23rd ult., Sir W. Harcourt pointed out that this bill modified Sir S. Northcote's arrangement of 1875, by reducing from £28,000,000 to £25,000,000 the amount to be set aside each year as a perpetual sinking fund. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said he might have retained Sir S. Northcote's figures if he had not had to find means elsewhere for other purposes. Sir S. Northcote's scheme, it was said, would get rid of the debt in 60 or 70 years,but at present, with the reduced rate of interest, the whole debt would be paid off in less than 60 years, and therefore, as regarded the spirit of the scheme, they were very much where they were in 1875. Sir S. Northcote's whole scheme was based on the principle of a reduction of the capital of the debt itself, and thereby of the interest chargeable upon it ; but he did not—and no one did—at that time contemplate that it would be possible to reduce the rate of interest first by 1-12th, and later by 1-6th. The reduction of the rate of interest put them in this position, that a much smaller permanent payment would have the same effect as the larger payment contemplated by Sir S. Northcote, and the course now being taken would not retard by a single day the result contemplated by Sir S. Northcote in 1875. During the last two years they had been able to pay off more debt than had been paid off during any two previous years. He believed that the fund standing at £26,000,000 was safer than when it stood at £28,000,000, as it offered less temptation in emergencies to deal with it. When it was remembered that the arrangement as it stood at present would admit of a certain payment of more than £5,000,000 a year and the probable payment at all events in fairly prosperous years, or a still larger amount of debt it could not be held that that was a niggardly arrangement for the reduction of the debt. (Hear, hear.) He had not touched the Sinking Fund this year, but was reducing the charge by a reduction of the interest on the National Debt. The Sinking Fund remained exactly the same this year. The bill was read a third time.

SCOTTISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Local Government (Scotland) Bill on Thursday night, 23rd ult. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he was not ready to withdraw or modify his laudatory remarks on the bill when introduced. There were blemishes in the bill that had to be amended, but he had no desire to make capital out of the measure, and the Opposition would give all the assistance they could to perfect it. The Opposition were anxious that the first two bills should pass in such an amended form, as that they would be a real benefit to Scotland. They desired to carry the principle of the bill further than the Government proposed, for otherwise it was hardly worth while to meddle with it at all. In Scotland, local county government was largely in the hands of those who paid the rates, and in that respect it started with a long advantage over England, and the Opposition must maintain that advantage. The English Act must not be taken as a model for Scotland. The genius of the Scotch people demanded a large measure, more in accordance with their democratic ideas. The Presbyterian system of the Church government afforded the ideal of democratic forms of Government in Scotland, and he appealed to English members to endeavour to deal with the present measure from a Scotch rather than an English point of view. The Scotch members would be glad to have the bills referred to a Scotch Committee, but they were not at all willing that the details of any of these bills should be submitted to any committee largely composed of English members. Mr. A. J. Balfour followed with a speech, and a number of Scottish members also joined in the debate, which was ultimately adjourned till the next evening.

ABOUT THE *TIMES*.

It appears from an article in the *Universal Review* that about 100 years ago it was the custom of the *Times* "to give small paragraphs in a lively form relative to events in high life which verged on the law of libel." It is matter of history that in 1789 the Mr. Walter who was then proprietor was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, to be imprisoned for twelve months, and to stand in the pillory at Charing-cross, for hinting that certain Royal Dukes had not been sincere in the joy which they expressed on their father's recovery from illness. During the early years of the present century the *Times* was edited by a barrister named Stoddart and nicknamed Dr. Slop. Even in those days the *Times* paid handsomely, and offered him £1,500 a year if he would give up his whole time to editorial work. When he quarrelled with the paper and set up the *New Times* as an opposition journal, he very soon came into low water, although he ended life as Sir John Stoddart, Governor of Malta. It is hinted, not upon good grounds, by the writer of the article, that Stoddart took French pay—a charge which is asserted to be the more credible because, being a barrister, Stoddart was accustomed to being "retained :" a flippant and stupid remark which makes it not unlikely that the writer himself has failed in a profession which he tries to defame.

BARNES.

The next editor was Barnes, who is credited with untiring energy in scenting out obscure talent. That is the great editorial virtue—in the eyes of the Great Unprinted. But Barnes had another peculiarity even more likely to win him credit with men of letters. He would pay lavishly for good work—upon one occasion giving £240 for a set of twelve leaders. He sent his cheques gracefully :—

'A letter to Moore in March, 1826, acknowledging a squib, adds : "In return for your golden notes we have nothing but thanks and Threadneedle-street to offer." Barnes ordered £100 to be placed to Moore's credit with Locke and Co. "This," writes Moore, "answers to the account I have always heard of the liberality of the *Times*." '

PRINTING BY MACHINERY.

It was in 1814 that the *Times* was first printed by steam—an innovation which the workmen keenly resented as tending (so they thought) to diminish the demand for their labour. So the offensive machine had to be set up secretly in the building near the regular office.

'The entire impression for the 29th was worked off, while the regular pressmen were directed to "wait for expected news for the Continent." At 6 a. m. Mr. Walter entered the press-room and astonished its occupants by announcing that the *Times* was already printed by steam, and told them that if violence were attempted he had force at hand to suppress it ; but if they behaved peaceably he would continue their wages to every one of them until similar employment could be procured. Thus was this great invention introduced to the world. Previously only 450 per hour could be worked off by the old hand-press. Konig's steam-press printed 1,100 per hour.'

O'CONNELL.

When O'Connell revenged himself for the neglect which his speeches received at the hands of the parliamentary reporters by spying strangers in the House, and when the reporters' gallery was accordingly cleared, the papers refused—in spite of public curiosity—to print a single word about the expulsion. For ten days this state of things continued—the reporters excluded by the House, and the House ignored by the reporters. If that state of things were revived we might, perhaps, hear the last of Obstructionist tactics.

It is impossible to read even this jeejune, scrappy, and unsympathetic history of the *Times* without admiring the enterprise and wise generosity displayed from the first by the founders of the great journal. It was the *Times* which led the way in mechanical improvements, which established that system of special correspondent in foreign parts which has culminated in a Dr. Russell and a M. de Blowitz, and which has raised the profession of journalism almost to the dignity of literature.

LORD BROUGHAM.

When Lord Brougham fell foul of the *Times* it retaliated by an exposure of his translation of Demosthenes *De Corona* ; and when O'Connell assailed it with his foul philippics it was able to protect itself.

"How long," exclaimed the *Times*, in an article which for strength of invective has never been eclipsed, "how long shall such a wretch as this be tolerated among civilized men ? But let him mark us well—as surely as he dares to invade the privacy of the life of Lord Lyndhurst or of any other man, woman, or child that may happen by themselves or their relations to be opposed to him in politics, so surely shall we carry the war into his own domiciles at Derrynane and Dublin, and show up the whole brood of O'Connells, young and old."

DELANE.

On the secret history of the *Times*, even under the editorship of Delane, little is told in the article. When it was stated that Delane had been "nobbled" by invitations to great houses, Lord Palmerston, with the tact that never failed him, declared that Mr. Delane's independence could never be affected because Lady Palmerston had invited him to her parties ; and he added that he was proud to possess the friendship and enjoy the society of a person so remarkable for high and varied attainments. Almost the only reference in this article to the events which have invested the *Times* with a special interest for the gossips of late is a statement that the Attorney-General's brief was marked 1,000 guineas, and that he receives seventy-five guineas every day that he goes into court.

A SOLICITOR'S PUNISHMENT.

A curious case came before the Court of Appeal, England, a few days ago. In the course of last year a solicitor in the employ of a firm at Nottingham left suddenly in consequence of a quarrel with one of his principals. Immediately afterwards he wrote and confessed to embezzling certain sums of their money, the amount of which was afterwards discovered to be 175*l*. It was a sad case enough ; his salary was small, his wife's health was critical, and six young children were dependent upon him. The matter was reported to the Incorporated Law Society, who, in the ordinary course, brought it before the Queen's Bench Division in December last. The usual punishment in such a case is to strike the offender off the rolls, but the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Manisty took a lenient view of the circumstances, and in consideration of the solicitors volunteering to give up to his late employers one-third of the small salary he was receiving in a new situation, they merely suspended him from practising for eighteen months, and also expressed a hope that no further proceeding would be taken. But the employers were not satisfied ; last March they obtained a conviction for felony against him at the Nottingham Sessions, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Incorporated Law Society considered that the case was altered by the actual conviction, and made a further application to the Court to have the order of suspension changed into one for final expulsion from the profession. The Court, this time consisting of Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Manisty, refused to inflict a second punishment. The Society contended that a conviction for felony is in itself sufficient reasons for striking a solicitor off the rolls, whatever previous sentence may have been pronounced, and they retained the Attorney-General to argue this before the Court of Appeal. But here, again, they met with no better success. The original sentence of suspension might or might not have been sufficient ; but, at any rate, all the elements of the man's guilt were then before the Judges, and the subsequent conviction, obtained on exactly the same facts, could make no difference in his moral culpability. The discretion of the Court had once been exercised, and their sentence was not to be compulsorily increased simply because the man's employers, not being satisfied with it, prosecuted him to conviction.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

Dr. J. E. Erichsen, the Inspector appointed under the Act of 1876 to Report on Experiments performed in England and Scotland on Living Animals, states that the total number of licences in 1888 was 75. Of these, 57 held their licences in England and 18 in Scotland. All the persons to whom licences were granted were, with one exception, either graduates of a British University, Fellows, or Members of one of the Royal Colleges or Registered Practitioners of Medicine in England or Scotland. A large proportion of the licences were either professors in one or other of the British Universities, or teachers in medical or veterinary schools. The licencees who performed any experiment under the Act in 1888 were 55 in number. In the course of the year there were upon the register 28 separate buildings in which one or more places had been duly licensed under the Act for the performance of experiments. Of these, nine are situated in London, ten in the provinces, and nine in Scotland. With the exception of the laboratory of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth, and the Physiological Laboratory of the Durham University College of Medicine at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which has been in process of re-construction during the past year, all these places were inspected by Dr. Erichsen and found to be well adapted for the purpose for which they were licensed, and the arrangements therein for the comfort of the animals were in every way satisfactory. The total number of experiments reported as having been performed during the year 1888 by the 55 licencees was 1,069, showing a decrease of 151, as compared with the total of 1887. Of the 1,069 experiments, 239 were performed under the restrictions of the licence alone ; the remaining 830 were done under certificates of various classes, previously granted by scientific authorities, and submitted to and allowed by the Secretary of State. The experiments under the certificate which dispenses with the administration of anæsthetics were 498 in number. These were, with few exceptions, simple inoculation experiments, and were consequently painless. The inoculation condition, which was imposed two years ago, by which it was rendered imperative on the part of the experimenter to destroy the animal under anæsthetics in the event of pain having been developed as the result of the conditions to which the inoculation gave rise, had in all cases been enforced. The experiments under the certificate which dispenses with the necessity of killing the animal before the effects of the anæsthetic have passed away were 195 in number. In all the experiments under this certificate which necessitated a surgical operation it was made a condition that the wound should be treated with strict antiseptic precautions, such as are adopted in similar cases in the human subject. The physiological experiments were 231 in number. These were of a purely scientific character, having for their subject the study of the phenomena of life in the healthy animal. The pathological experiments numbered 409. They consisted almost entirely in the scientific investigation of the nature and progress of various infective diseases to which domesticated animals are subject, the possibility of their being communicated from such animals to species of animals other than those originally infected, and the possibility of affording protection to uninfected animals by scientifically conducted methods of inoculation. The therapeutical experiments were 339 in number. Their object was the investigation of the properties and mode of action of various new drugs and chemical preparations on the living animal, with the view of the employment of such agents in medicine ; and in the case of some old drugs, with the view of determining whether their action was such as to justify their continued administration for the purposes for which they had hitherto been used. The main object of the Act of 1876 was to secure immunity from suffering to animals subjected to experiments for scientific purposes by the imposition of certain restrictions on all experiments calculated to give pain. The inspector's attention had been specially directed to this humane object. It was a matter of very great satisfaction to find by the reports furnished to him this year that the cases in which pain had unavoidably been inflicted were far fewer in number than in the preceding years. Only eight experiments were reported as having been attended by pain, the animals in these cases being rabbits, guinea-pigs, mice, and frogs. In the attainment of this gratifying result every assistance had been afforded by the licencees, who spared no trouble, by the use of anæsthetics often applied locally in addition to their internal administration, and by the employment of strict antiseptic precautions, to secure freedom from suffering in the animals experimented upon.

INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Tues day (21st ultimo). Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens (chairman) stated that the damage done by the floods had been repaired at a cost of about £1,400. The Ferry flotilla had been completed and tried. The capital outlay, including the flotilla and all charges of every description, was £5,433, being well within the estimate. The increase in the gross earnings was about 10 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenses had amounted to 63·84 per cent. of the gross receipts against 65·32 per cent., which was about 11 per cent. of the net earnings. They proposed to pay £1 5s. dividend, which was, however, ½ per cent. better than at the corresponding period of 1887. The report was adopted, and the dividend at the rate of £1 5s. per cent. for the half-year declared.

MYSORE GOLD MINING.

The ordinary general meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) was held on Thursday, the 16th ult. at the City Terminus Hotel. Sir Charles Tennant, who presided, stated that since the last accounts were published the capital had been increased to £175,000 by the issue of 25,000 shares of £1 each, at a premium of £1, all of which had now been called up. The small number of unissued shares they proposed to take a favourable opportunity of selling. The sinking fund had been increased by £2,000, making now £4,000, and they proposed to go on adding to that fund. The liabilities, which stood at £13,713 on December 31, had since been reduced to £2,000. The machinery and plant, with buildings, materials, and stores account, now represented £84,180, or an increase, after deducting a proper amount for depreciation, of £7,249. They did not look for any important addition to that account being required ; and they had no intention whatever of adding to the capital of the company. The revenue account for the past year showed that the sales of gold had realised £73,349, an average monthly production of £6,123, against £4,226 in the previous year. Last May he pointed out that they had been pushing on extraction to the neglect—perhaps to the detriment—of development, and that they had decided to make a change in that respect. They had thus been enabled much sooner than they had anticipated to open up large reserves of rich ore. The profit for the year had been £22,964, which, with the amount brought forward from 1887, had enabled them to declare two dividends of 10 per cent. each last year. The amount carried forward was £3,902. The total quantity of gold which they had taken from their property up to last month had been 67,877 oz., of the value of £264,450. The returns for the last four months of 1888 gave them 5,775 tons of quartz crushed, yielding with the tailings 5,667 oz. of gold while the returns for the first four months of this year had given them 9,148 tons crushed, yielding 12,535 oz. At £4 at ounce—and their gold was so pure that it did not fall very short of that figure—the value of the gold produced at their mine in the first four months of this year was £51,140, against £22,700 for the last four months of 1888. The return for April had been 2,600 tons crushed, yielding 3,576 oz. and 296 oz. from tailings, making together 3,872 oz., of the value of about £15,100, the largest monthly returns they had yet had. The estimated profit for the first quarter of this year was £19,080, and since the issue of the report the April return, to which he had referred, had been announced. The directors had declared an interim dividend, payable that day, of 2s. 6d. a share, and they would declare such further interim dividends during the year as the profits would justify. They proposed making arrangements which would enable them to hold their annual meeting earlier—he hoped in March—and then to declare the final dividend for the year. The details as to the works carried on in the mine would be fully explained by Mr. Taylor. There were now engaged on their property forty Englishmen, forty-six Italians, and 997 natives. Great attention had been paid to all sanitary matters by the mining board, which was established when Lord Ribblesdale (one of the directors,) visited the property last year. The directors had been disposed to entertain a proposal for the purchase of about 3,500ft. between the northern boundary and Tennants, still leaving the company about 8,000ft. on the course of the Champion Reef. Returns had not yet been definitely fixed. A special meeting would be called to consider the matter when negotiations were sufficiently advanced. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Captain W. Bell M'Taggart seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. John Taylor, and carried unanimously, the retiring directors and auditors being re-elected.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

Fully alive to the advantages of a liberal policy in dealing with Volunteers, writes the *Daily News*, the South-Western Railway Company is evidently bent upon removing the strongest objection that could be urged against Bisley Common as a successor to Wimbledon.

The proposed camping and shooting ground at Bisley, our contemparry remarks, is less than half a mile from Brookwood Station. That distance will not greatly tax the powers of anybody, but the necessity even for such slight exertion will be removed presently by the construction of a light line of rails or tramway having a practical junction with the main line near Brookwood, so that marksmen and spectators may be taken directly into the camp. In order that a clear idea might be gained of the facilities likely to be afforded by this proposed scheme, the South-Western Company invited a large number of prominent journalists to meet Lord Wantage and other officers of the National Rifle Association at Bisley Common on Saturday (18th ult.). A special train was provided, in which nearly a hundred representatives of London, provincial, American, and Canadian newspapers, with Lord Wantage, the Hon. Ralph Dutton, chairman of the South-Western Company, and other officials, left Waterloo at a quarter to eleven. The journey to Brookwood occupied only forty-five minutes, and that time will probably not be greatly exceeded by special trains running at convenient hours during the meetings of the National Rifle Association. A pleasant walk along the banks of the Basingstoke Canal, and then across a stretch of heath, brought the visitors to a commanding ridge near Cooper's Hill, whence they could overlook the whole scene of future operations. The warmth of a summer day without any fiercer glare of sunlight, and a soft westerly breeze sweeping over the wide expanse of moor, were conditions that inclined the mind to favourable impressions. On every side were masses of gorse, radiant in golden bloom, varied by the brighter tints of broom. The heather and ling, where they had not been blackened by fire, were just beginning to burst their buds. The rounded knolls rising gently towards Chobham ridges were clothed with the brilliant green of bracken, in lovely contrast to the sombre heather and the dark pines that crowned the distant crest.

A PERFECT CAMPING GROUND.

Standing on the spot where a beautiful pleasure garden will be laid out and planted before the meeting of next year, and looking southward to the Surrey hills one saw nothing in all the delightful surroundings to suggest the idea that this spot could be anything but the perfection of a summer camping ground. Rain will fall as a matter of course, and some of it will lie in boggy hollows, so that marksmen may sometimes have to wade ankle deep in wet peat to the firing points, but care will be taken to raise them so that competitors will have to kneel or lie on nothing worse than moist turf, and the tents will all be pitched on high ground that slopes southward, within cultivated and well-drained enclosures which the N. R. A. have purchased at very considerable cost. Some "dreary gleams about the moorland," where a little streamlet meanders away in the direction of Chobham, and a distant view of Colony Bog, with its treacherously verdant surface, might have helped to conjure up the idea of a dismal swamp about which much was said of the N. R. A. meeting a few months ago ; but the mire is too far off to be taken into account, and all the good ground that will be practically utilised lends itself readily to surface drainage, so that volunteers need have no apprehension of finding themselves encamped in the midst of a waste of waters. The experience of the Guards, whose ranges are a little further west, points to a totally different cause of discomfort. In dry seasons clouds of dust are blown across the moor, and these may perhaps interfere with shooting occasionally, but they are not likely to make life under canvas insufferable. The sanitary conditions are indeed wholly favourable. The air is keen and invigorating. The soil resembles that at Aldershot, which is notoriously healthy. There is excellent bathing to be had in the Basingstoke Canal close at hand ; and an ample supply of pure water will be laid on by the Working Water Company.

BUTTS AND TARGETS.

For shooting at long ranges or short no ground can possibly be better suited. All the firing points are arranged on a line of less than half a mile in length and within a few hundred yards of the hill, on which will be erected, in a form more permanent than hitherto, the President's pavilion and Council offices. Thus the competitors will only have a short distance to march from their camps or club tents to the shooting-ground. Flags had been fixed to indicate firing points and butts so that by the aid of explanations from Mr. Hoey, foreman of works to the N. R. A., and diagrams prepared by Mr. Cronk, the visitors were enabled to master every detail of the proposed arrangements. At least double the number of targets that are now employed at Wimbledon can be put up on Bisley Common. Four of them on the extreme east, and in the direction of Colony Farm, which has been acquired by the Council, will be for ranges up to 2,500 yards ; and beyond these butts there is a stretch of uninhabited and unfrequented moor extending to the foot of Curley-hill, two miles further off. On the west will be ranges of a thousand yards broad enough for twenty-four targets to stand in line, and between these points all the shorter ranges up to six hundred yards will be grouped together on a front of nearly a quarter of a mile, affording ample space for seventy-two targets. All the lines of fire will be from about S. E. to N. W., so that the competitors will have the sun at their backs all the earlier hours, and not in their eyes at any time. About the many knolls there will be occasionally ütful eddies of wind, but these should be welcomed as furnishing severer tests of skill rather than condemned as unfavourable to fancy scores. All the butts will stand against steep slopes, and behind these loftier ridges will be effective screens to stop erratic bullets. Across the miles of Common there is only one narrow road or rather cart track, and this is so little used that nobody is likely to put himself in danger of being shot, and the vigilance of N. R. A. servants may be trusted to ensure absolute security from all risks of that kind. The ranges, in fact, will be as safe as any in England could possibly be. At a luncheon subsequently Lord Wantage explained many of these advantages very clearly, and announced that the title of Wimbledon's successor would be the Bisley Common Meeting.

THE DEATH OF IRVING BISHOP.

The horrible uncertainty regarding Irving Bishop's death continues, says an earlier New York telegram, to be the reigning sensation. His mother and wife both insist that he was dissected while alive, but unable to move or speak. His mother tells a story of her own early life to corroborate this theory. She says :—"I am subject to the same cataleptic trances into which my boy often fell. One can hear and see everything, but speech and movement are paralysed. It is horrible. For six days some years ago I was in a trance, and I saw the arrangements being made for my burial. Only my brother's determined resistance prevented them from embalming, and I lay there and heard it all. On the seventh day I came to myself. One experience of this kind leaves its mark for ever. All the specialists interviewed declare that Mr. Bishop was probably dead, but that it still passes the power of medicine in such cases to declare death certain until decomposition sets in. Mr. Bishop carried in his pocket a card stating these facts, and in addition had warned all his relatives and friends ; but the extreme haste of the physicians to obtain his brain while it was still warm defeated all his care. As dissection was performed, not only without permission, but also before the relatives knew of his supposed death, public opinion seems inclined to hold the physicians accountable to the letter of the law, in which case several of New York's best medical men will be placed in an awkward position. The idea of Mr. Bishop having listened five hours to discussions regarding the best way to get at his brain, and then, paralysed in body but active in mind, feeling the slow, grating saw cut which opened the top of his head, but did not actually kill until the doctors had pulled out the whole of the brain, is one which appeals most forcibly to the popular imagination. It is acknowledged now that unless the operating doctors confess—if there is anything to confess—it will always be uncertain whether Bishop died suddenly and peacefully or whether he passed through these hours of agony, the revival from which did not come in time to save him from the saw and the knife. Mrs. Bishop has, it is reported, given out the following death notice for publication :—"Murdered, Mr. Washington Irving Bishop ; the peerless mind-reader, only child of Eleonor Fletcher and Nathaniel Coney Bishop, godson of the late Washington Irving, and grandson of Sir James Richardson of England. Funeral at Grace Church, 2 p.m., on Monday. All friends and the public who condemn the unpardonable murder are requested, without further invitation, to attend by request of his broken-hearted mother, Eleonor Fletcher Bishop."

INDIAN ARMY DRESS REGULATIONS.

The following corrections in Army Regulations, relating to dress, are published in an Army Circular :—

Volume VII. Clause 61, Page 7.—*

[redacted]

...VOR.

...ement of Richard Gordon, ...known to be saved from German Emperor, as to the circumstances under which the disaster happened. He says:—I belonged to the watch below at the time of the collision, and was asleep in my bunk. I was awakened by a cry of "All hands on deck; the boat sinking." I was the last to get up out of the forecastle. When I got on deck I saw that the ship was going down fast. Most of the men ran aft; but I saw that it was no good doing so. Our ship had been struck in the fore-part and the fore rigging on the port side, and there was a large hole in her bow, into which the water was pouring. I could just see the fore-rigging of the other ship through the fog. She was lying at anchor on our port side, about 20 ft. from us. Finding that the ship was rapidly going down under us, I ran up the rigging and jumped into the water. The captain followed me up the rigging; but he fell into the water and I saw no more of him. I do not know whether he was picked up by the Beresford. I was pulled out of the water by two of the Beresford's men, who hauled me up over the bows of their steamer. I then assisted the Beresford's crew in pulling the men out of the water. There were four of our crew altogether on board the steamer who were saved in this way—Chief Engineer Marshall who belongs to Sunderland, myself, a Swede named Swanson, and one of the firemen who belongs to Sunderland, but I cannot recollect his name. He and his brother were shipped at Sunderland last voyage. When I first got on board the Beresford I saw the water was pouring over the top-gallant forecastle head of our ship, and in three minutes she went down stem first, her stern being right up in the air perpendicularly. I could never have believed such a thing possible. It was a fearful sight. The inrush of water burst off the hatches as the ship went down. The scene at this time was a terrible one. Those who had taken refuge on the after-part of the ship jumped or were thrown into the water, and they seemed to be all round us shrieking for help which we were not able to give. Two boats were lowered from the Beresford, one of which was in charge of the second mate. I went into the other boat, and we rowed about the spot where the ship went down, but could not see anybody in the water, although we had seen several while the boats were being got out. The fog was so thick that we could not see more than a boat's length ahead of us. We saw the lifeboat of the German Emperor floating away bottom upwards; we pulled to it, but there was no one clinging to it. The other boat succeeded in rescuing two Spaniards. While we had been rowing about in the boats, we had ...d away and lost sight of the Beresford. We ...rds kept in company with the other boat and ...fting about three hours we were picked up by ...outh schooner Florence. Our crew were, all ...een in number; and we had six Spanish ... altogether.

...ALVATION ARMY IN THE EAST.

...day night (17th ult.), a special meeting was ... the Congress Hall, Clapton, to welcome back ...nd Mrs. Booth-Tucker, daughter of General ... of the Salvation Army, and wife of the chief ... of the organisation in India. The large hall ...rowded, between 6,000 and 7,000 persons being ...nt. The platform was transformed for the time ...g into an imitation Indian temple. General Booth ...d and was supported by Mrs. Booth-Tucker, ...g. Bramwell and H. H. Booth, Miss Lucy ...r Jai Bhai (Ceylon), a converted Bud... "converted ex-publican," and a "devil ... India. General Booth asked those ... him by signing a petition which is to ...he House of Commons in favour of ...g of public-houses. He also said it ...d a memorial to the Queen signed ...r of the same object. They would ...uses closed on Sunday and then ...ill they would be closed alto... General then introduced Mrs. ...ttired in Indian costume. She ...ason she had come home ...mother's serious condition. ...ay that her own health ...as when she went away. ...whilst in India, but that ...was glad to say that ...isfied with India. The ... of them, and they were ...ir leaders should. The ...rious, and since she had ..." officers" had died of ...red from for eight hours. ...ght fancy she was very ...e she thought of it she ...ress she had on only cost ...e hardships in India, no ...men and women saturated ...not feel it. She had been ...mbers, the intelligence, and ... population of the whole country ...n in India, and while there she had ...miles. Thousands had their eyes on ..., almost doubting the reality of ... The Indians looked at them and ... they were Europeans, because ...h for them. Natives were quite ... if they joined the Salvation ...ce become outcasts of society; ... Major Jai Bhai, who is ...e army in Ceylon, said that ...ctory he had seen won in ...n for two and a half years. ...ved there before he came ... translator. They had a ...e Government had invited ...and the 300 lepers who ... successful. ("Amen.") ...hen said that he thanked ...e England to give them ...nticed to his uncle, a ...eft him he opened one ...inds of sin. Once he ...e asked a priest what ... make false money. ...aried, and when his ... to pass it on them. ... but after that the ...ne was living, and he ... other addresses were ...ings were closed with

... THE DANMARK ...IGRANTS.

... in the Thames on Saturday, 18th ult., ...souri, which rescued the passengers of the ...ated emigrant ship Danmark, created much excitement on the river. The Missouri is from Baltimore, and Captain Murrell was signalled as having passed through the Downs on Friday afternoon, and it was expected that he would bring his steamer into the Thames at daybreak on Saturday. His arrival had been looked forward to with intense interest, and very early on Saturday several boats were out looking for him. Among them was the tug Enterprise having on board Mr. A. S. Williams of the Atlantic Transport Company, Mr. Joseph Williamson, Mr. Richard Davis, and Mr. William Conolly representing the committee which has organised the testimonial that is to be presented to Captain Murrell. In the wake of the Enterprise was Mr. Tom Maltby's steam launch Roaming Monarch, which, with a special company on board, had been on the outlook for the Missouri all through the night. At eight o'clock the expected vessel was made out at the Nore. She came up rapidly, and soon the Enterprise was rigged out with flags, and a band which was on board struck up "See the conquering hero comes." Captain Murrell received his visitors at the bridge, and made replies to the thousand congratulations that were showered upon him. On reaching Tilbury he received a very warm welcome from a great crowd of people awaiting his arrival. Captain Murree is to have a reception given in his honour by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House this (Friday) afternoon. The City testimonial to Captain Murrell amounts to nearly £600, and, besides this, there will be handed to him to-day £500 subscribed in the city of Baltimore.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence is a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—AHMUTY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVOIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mozufpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

...be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

206, Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 188

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid,
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite beth with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 267.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dibrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous.**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

as the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

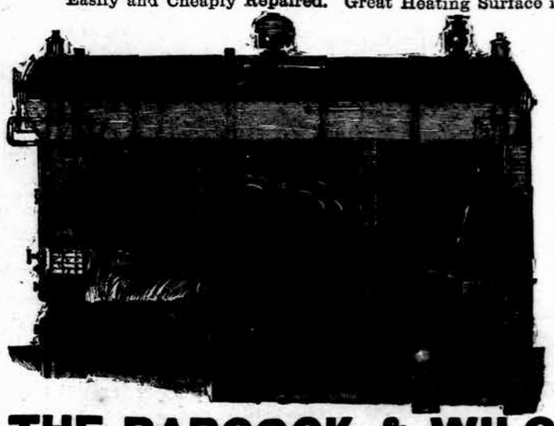
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT, Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilmarnock, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

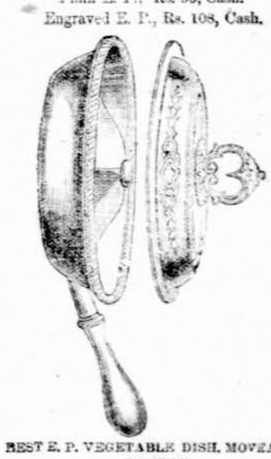
NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA),
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
73, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Founded A.D. 1808.

"KOI HAI" PLATINOID GONG, Rs. 24, Cash.

THE "CARLTON DISH" WITH REVOLVING COVER.
Plain E. P., Rs. 95, Cash.
Engraved E. P., Rs. 108, Cash.



BEST E. P. VEGETABLE DISH, MOVEABLE HANDLE.
Plain Rs. 100, Engraved Rs. 108, Cash.

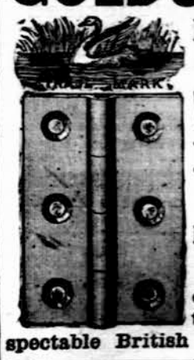
ENTREE OR SIDE-DISHES, with Covers, Plain Beaded Pattern.
Per Pair from Rs. 81, Cash.

THE "TEMERAIRE."
Rs. 65, Cash.

Illustrated Catalogues Post Free on Application.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY, surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S RENOWNED ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER, and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE. Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre" with Address in full.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrio & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(*Guarantee Three Years.*)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PREPARATION."

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

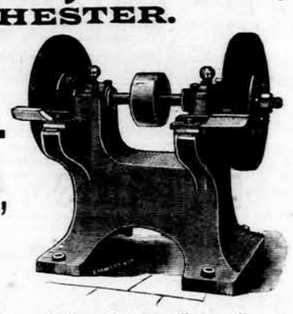
LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED;

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

INSTANTANEOUS

HOOP'S PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER

(JUST INVENTED).

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Rs. 4-8 only

No more matches required. Smokers buying once an INSTANTANEOUS LIGHTER will be fully satisfied, as it keeps in proper order in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE :—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

No. 6945

LAMPS! LAM

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

PEARS'

TRANSPARENT

SOAP.

For the Complexion.

For the Hands.

For the Arms.

For the Neck.

For the Face.

For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

PETER MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

Inventors & Sole Patentees : JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pour claims at once that it is not pure.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged

WORTH A GUINEA A B

For females of all ages these Pills are in a few doses of them carry off all humours about all that is required. No female should out them. There is no medicine to be found Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction regularity of the system. If taken according directions given with each box, they will females of all ages to sound and robust health has been proved by thousands who have them, and found the benefits which are enjoyed their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, few doses will be found to work wonders most important organs in the human machine

They strengthen the whole muscular store the long-lost complexion, bring edge of appetite, and arouse into rosebud of health, the whole physical human frame. These are FACTS testified by members of all classes of society best guarantees to the Nervous BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magi

As a remedy for Coughs chial Affections, Hoarseness Tightness and Oppression &c., these Pills stand best ever offered to the move that sense of breathing which nigh rest. Let any person trial, and the most time be removed.

The Natives of India finest medicine ever in English residents also Cooling the Blood: as preventing inflammatio without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYL will forward, on receipt of the Pills at the following rates:

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½ per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per do not include the cost of postage, to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers c sale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Prop St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with given.

Sold by all Druggists and everywhere.

Sole Age

NAYLOR, SON

Wholesale Depôt,

Gold Medal

JOSE ST

Sold by all St

These wo the highes sixty three ths "B

LONG JOHN'S B

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.

NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.

Free from fusel oil.

The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.

The m distillery

Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

WOOLS & Fancy Wools Real Kashmir Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of Four, to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure colour. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 33, in the the 1s.

SILKS FOR KNITTING &c

TRADE MARK. **G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS**

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEA at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Ro Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornh E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.